cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents

commission on each semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of Clubs.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XII.

WASHINGTON, D, C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1858.

NO. 579.

siness of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

hereafter sent to.

A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.

Since we plighted our faith together Since, hand in hand, we lovers swore That we would be parted nevermore Whatever storms might gather

The moon, sole witness to our plight, Was torch to our fond affiance; And sweetly beamed your eye that night, Sweetly, tenderly gleamed your eye, bright With the glow of proud reliance

Ah, when we parted in hasty pride, Yet thought, "in a day 'twill be over,"
We dreamed not then how time would stride Past you in the hall, a stately bride, And me on the ocean, a rover.

From Dickens's Household Words. THE PERILS

CERTAIN ENGLISH PRISONERS, AND THEIR TREASURE IN WOMEN, CHILDREN, SILVER, & JEWELS. BY CHARLES DICKENS.

CHAPTER II-Continued. The Prison in the Woods.

might not hear, she read me these lines:

"To the Captains of English Men-of War, and to the Commanders of Vessels of Other Na-tions, Cruising in the Caribbean Seas:

in the possession of the Buccaniers, on land. "They will be taken up the country, with 14 men prisoners, (whose lives the Buccaniers have private reasons of their own for preserv-

"If, by that time, no news from the party at

for granted that the expedition which conveys away the silver and jewels has been met, engaged, and conquered, by superior force; that the Treasure has been taken from its present cording to the law.
"The absence of the expected news at the

of Silver-Store are absolutely at their mercy; and those lives will pay the forfeit, if the Treas-

consider, before his conduct signs the death-"Signed, under the Black Flag.

"PEDRO MENDEZ,
Commander of the Buccaniers, and

"The statement above written, in so far as Signed, on behalf of the imprisoned women

and children of the Island of Silver Store." "Beneath this last line," said Miss Marvon. pointing to it, "is a blank space, in which I am expected to sign my name.

had the pleasure of explaining to you a few min-

this time, it was my head that he toucked with | bowls floating about in it, to dip out the food

a little while ago," I said, " please to consider

Whether I sign, or whether I do not sign,"

my breast, signed it, and handed it back to the

I have another singular confession to makesensation of happiness, while Miss Maryon's commonly close together.

Land was holding the paper on my breast, and When we had done, we were all ordered to

ourselves as long as we can."

siness of shipping the Treasure, because there good meat, and you have no excuse is nobody on the Island to make signals that not stepping out briskly-women, children, may draw attention to it from the sea. I have all. You men are without weapons, and withprovided for that; I have provided for the out food, and you know nothing of the country chance of your being outmanœuvred after you are going to travel through. If you are wards, by English or other cruisers. Here are mad enough, in this helpless condition, to atyour sailing orders," (he took them from his tempt escaping on the march, you will be shot, cket while he spoke, "your directions for the as sure as you all stand there-and if the bul. of the mules was unloaded near us, and I ob stolen drearily into our inmost hearts. disposal of the Treasure, and your appointment let misses, you will starve to death in forests served among the baggage a large bundle of of the day and the place for communicating that have no path and no end."

again with me and my prisoners. I have done Having addressed us in those words, he

his orders; knowing what the devilish scheme those private reasons might be, which he had pened to meet and capture the pirates at sea; remembering what the look and the speech of een, when he put his pistol to my ead and Tom Packer's-I began to understand how it was that this little, weak, weazen, wicked

tain beckoned another of the crew to come to some other foreign language. I guessed what they meant, when I saw thirty of the pirates guard. A fourth mule for me, when I get tired, told off together, and set in a circle all round us. The rest were marched away after the Ten, including Christian George King, were left with us; and the others were sent down to the canoes. When this had been to an American among the pirates round us. "In two hours from this time;" and then walk ed away briskly, with one of his men after him,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

There, in the cool, with our guard in a ring round us. Feeling certain from what I saw, and room was I saw, and room what I saw, and the room what I saw, and room what I saw so to room what I saw, and room what I saw so to room what I saw so to room what I saw, and room what I saw so to room what I saw so to room what I saw

instead of at me, "that I cannot take cognisance of our situation. No memorandum of it has been drawn up; no report in connection with it been drawn up; no report in connection with it. has been presented to me. I cannot possibly to look after them. Mr. Fisher, the ship's boy, what with the way being all up hill, and what recognise it until the necessary minutes and memorandums and reports have reached me through the proper channels. When our miserable situation presents itself to me, on paper, I shall bring it under the notice of Government; we got on quickly enough, the pirates showed in the middle of the day, we stopped for the Her pa'e face turned paler still, as she fixed and Government, after a proper interval, will no disposition to interfere with our order of night on the verge of the forest. A dim, lower her eyes on the paper. Lowering her voice to a whisper, so that the women and children near I shall have something to say about it. Not a

"The precious metal and the jewels laid up of Sergeant Drooce. The cut on his head, acted the march. Short and I set the example of and, now and then, those among us who slept, in the English Island of Silver Store, are in the possession of the Buccaniers, at sea.

"The women and children of the Island of Silver Store to the number of Twenty Two are in the English Island of Silver Store, are in the on by the heat of the climate, had driven him, Silver-Store, to the number of Twenty-Two, are Pirates, there was the danger to the women and children, of trusting him among them-a misfortune which, in our captive condition, it was impossible to avoid. Most providentially, however, (as I found on inquiry,) Tom Packer, who ing,) to a place of confinement, which is unapproachable by strangers. They will be kept there until a certain day, previously agreed Some shattered recollection of the manner in on between the Buccaniers at sea and the Buc- which he had been preserved from death seemed to be still left in a corner of his "If, by that time, no news from the party at memory. Whenever he showed symptoms of breaking out, Tom looked at him, and repeated with his hand and arm the action of cutting out right and left, which had been the means of his saving the Sergeant. On seeing that, Drooce always huddled himself up close to Tom, and owners; and that the Buccapiers guarding it fell silent We—that is, Packer and I—arhave been made prisoners, to be dealt with ac ranged it together, that he was always to keep near Drooce, whatever happened, and however

tolerable health, and not half so much broken in spirit, by troubles, past, present, and to come, neck while she was speaking, and something escape, and the last hope of ever getting back to him. So far I accord with him; and as I their quids, and looking out good-humoredly at the sea, like a gang of liberty-men resting themselves on shore. "Take it easy, soldier," Chief of the Guard over the English advice than this, though it was only offered by my little fellow prisoner had forgotten his

A movement among the Pirates attracted my it regards the situation we are now placed in, notice to the beach below us, and I saw their may be depended on as the truth. Captain approaching our halting place, having

ducing unmistakable signs of preparation for a "And in five minutes' time," added the Pirate Captain, who had stolen close up to us, or the same consequences will follow which I copper full of smoking meat and broth. After

"When Tom Packer spoke for himself, Miss, ing it, the Pirate Captain recommended us not be too mealy-mouthed, as that was meat from our own stores on the Island, and the last the gentlefolks in England. It was a sight not "Another brave man!" said the Pirate Cap- we were likely to taste for a long time to come. n, with his ape's grin. "Am I to fire my The sailors, without any more ado about it, pistol this time. or am I to put it back again, professed their readiness to follow this advice, as I did before?" kind eyes rested for a moment on my face, and then looked up to the bright heaven above us. cooked it. The Pirate Captain then, observing that we were all ready to accept the food, order. ed the bonds that confined the hands of us men she said, "we are still in the hands of God, and to be loosened and cast off, so that we might help the future which His wisdom has appointed will ourselves. After we had served the women not the less surely come." and children, we fell to. It was a good meal— With those words, she placed the paper on though I can't say that I myself had much apfaces of the seamen lengthened a good deal,

"Let us keep the dreadful knowledge of it to however, when they found there was nothing to

while her lips were telling me that there was a stand up. The Pirates approached me and the other men, to bind our arms again; but the Captain stopped them.

at once to his mate.
"Go back to the Island," he says, "and nail their arms free. Now, prisoners," he continued, that with your own hands on the lid of the lar-There is no occasion to hurry the ging on the road. I have fed you up with

my part—go you, now, and do yours." turned again to his men. I wondered then, as Hearing the clearness with which he gave I had wondered once or twice already, what aed in his written paper, for sparing the lives of us male prisoners. would refer to them now-but I was disap-

> "While the country allows it," he went on, addressing his crew, " march in a square, and tries to escape, on peril of being shot yourselves

His guitar! To think of the murderous I saw the guitar brought forward in a neat green case, with the piratical skull and cross-

confound me, Davis, if it's not atrifle too much

his broad shoulders. I see him now, as if it smoke, alternately showed and hid the fores was yesterday, with the perspiration pouring down his fat face and bushy whiskers, rolling along as if he was on the deck of a ship, and making a sling of his neck handkerchief, with

on his back. "I expect you'll marry me, my darling, when you grow up," says he, in his oily, joking voice. And the poor child, in her innocence, laid her weary head down on his shoulder, and gravely and faithfully promised that she would that she would.

A lighter weight fell to my share. I had the youngest of the children, the pretty little boy, already mentioned, who had been deaf and dumb from his birth. His mother's voice trembled sadly, as she thanked me for taking him and already mentioned and the sadly as she thanked me for taking him and already mentioned and the sadly as she thanked me for taking him and already mentioned as a sadle sadly, as she thanked me for taking him and already mentioned as a sadle sadly as she thanked me for taking him and already mentioned as a piace among the trees myself prominently before the Senate and before the country in this question, for the reason that the Territories and in the Territories and in the Territories and the apprehended that their purpose was to know what other men thought, and what they would say, than there was to know what so humble an individual as myself would say.

Amongst those gentlemen for the reason that the Territories and in the Territories and in the Territories and in the Territories and the apprehended that their purpose was to know what so humble an individual as myself would say.

Amongst those gentlemen for the reason that the Territories and in the Territori

troubles in sleep. We marched, as well as I could guess, someenough, judging by distance, but a terrible was by the banks of a stream, across which, at as we came up. Beyond us was the same in hundreds from their lofty branches.

neat tent was set up for the Pirate Cantain, at the

have put all our lives in peril by openly laugh-

country, with the Indians and the Sambos. This to take notice of anything. new axes, doubtless taken from some ship. shine on the ground before us, once more. After puzzling my brains for some time to Prisoners as we were, there was a feeling of the conclusion that they were to be employed on looking up, without interruption, into the in cutting our way through, when we came to clear blue heaven, from which no human creathe forests. To think of the kind of travelling ture can keep any other human creature, when which these preparations promised—if the view I took of them was the right one—and then to path brought us out suddenly at an Indian vil-

not a single civilized comfort, were, thanks to dians at the head of our party, took heart, and some men who look with great reverence on that administer them. Thus you started them on the the flowers, simple and easy enough. For the began chattering and screeching, just like the first time in their lives, the women and children laid down together, with the sky for a roof, and the kind earth for a bed. We men shook our wild dogs yelped and howled incessantly; and them; and the Pirates, relieving guard reg- ed them again, to make sure that their powder ularly, ranged themselves outside night was only pleasantly cool. The bubbling light and the confusion, after the silence, darkthe breeze through the flowers, was all we for the last five days, so bewildered us all, that heard. During the hours of darkness, it oc- it was quite a relief to sit down on the ground, curred to me-and I have no doubt the same and let the guard about us shut out our view idea struck my comrades—that a body of deter-mined men, making a dash for it, might now "Davis! Are we at the end of the march?" "I can stand a good deal," whispers Tom have stood a fair chance of escaping. We says Miss Maryon, touching my arm.

Packer to me, looking hard at the guitar; "but were still near enough to the sea-shore to be The other women looked anxiously at me, as

listened to his maundering talk. I tried him with a word or two about our miserable situa
listened to his maundering talk. I tried him observed for the next three days, I may as well ed, as I thought, for cattle; and there was an discovered to be unconstitutional, and it was "perfect freedom?"

they adopted a subterfuge. They undertook which the poor children says Miss Maryon. "Dade its operation. By and by, however, it was with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or two about our miserable situa

with a word or two about our miserable situa
with a word or tw with a word or two about our miserable airtuation; thinking that, if any subject would get a
trifle of sense out of him, it must surely be that.

"You will observe," said Mr. Pordage, look"You will observe," said Mr. Pordage, lookunder the name of Short, led the march. After
us came Miss Maryon, and Mr. and Mrs. Ma

On the third morning, we began to skirt the
us came Miss Maryon, and Mr. and Mrs. Ma

The greater part of the women were very
tired and sorrowful that night; but Miss Maryon
on did wonders in cheering them up.

On the third morning, we began to skirt the
Pirates were to let us go this very instant, those
nathless forests would keep us in prison forever."

minute before—no, my man, not a minute for a man to walk under that burning sun!— side of us without a limit and without a break before!"

the villains threatened the weakest of our company with the points of their swerds. The blowing over our encampment, we heard deep, mind, reminds me that it is necessary to say a pounger among the children gave out, as might moaning, rushing sounds, rolling about at inword next, about the much more serious case have been expected, poor things, very early on tervals, in the great inner wilderness of leaves: the eldest travelling behind us on his father's animals stealing out on us in the darkness; back. Short hoisted the next in age, a girl, on | and the flaring red light, and the thick, winding

clever sailor's fingers, to support the little girl When we were mustered in the morning for in his message. I may excuse myself—and I can "The absence of the expected news at the appointed time being interpreted in this way, it will be the next object of the Buccaniers on land to take reprisals for the loss and the injury if ficted on their companions at sea. The lives of the women and children of the Island of Silver-Store are absolutely at their mercy; if the silver of the succession of the same and the injury is filted and to take reprisals for the loss and the injury if ficted on their companions at sea. The lives of the women and children of the Island of Silver-Store are absolutely at their mercy; if the same in the tors taking him and showing their wicked the same, whose sentiments the plant do not satisfy as she thanked me for taking him and showing their wicked they came out to us again, whooping far we might be marched before we reached the place of our imprisonment.

The rest of us men—meaning Mr. Macey, and showing their wicked tests right, while she walked behind me. "He is very little and hold of the mules' halters, to lead them unles' halters, to lead them unles' halters, to speak steady. "The Pirate Captain, before we moved and showing their wicked tests right, while she walked behind me. "He is saily, as she thanked me for taking him and showing their wicked tests, as the thanked me into to take plant with deep place of our imprisonment.

The rest of us men—meaning Mr. Macey, "and showing their wicked they lad showing the match of the sagain, whooping far we might be marched before we reached the plant showing the match of the sagain, whooping and showing their wicked they lad showing the match of the sagain, whooping and showing their wicked they lad showing the match of the sagain, whooping and showing their wicked they lad showing the match of the sagain, whooping and showing the match of the sagain, whooping and showing the match of the sagain, whoo little frail arms clasped themselves round my edthe forest, leaving behind us the last chance of

have heard that dumb murmuring song in my a vestige of any path, it was clear that our "And if you can't do that, take it as easy as you can." I thought, at the time, that many a wiser man might have given me less sensible a wiser man might have given me less sensible a wiser man might have given me less sensible that the shrubs and wild vines which they could cut we marched under great branches which me where about seven miles that day-a short spell the boughs were so low that we had to stoop to to travel in.

was by the banks of a stream, across which, at gnarled roots twisting up far above the ground, a little distance, some wild pigs were swimming and with creepers in full flower twining down ready mentioned; and all round us was a per- of the trees shut out the sun, and made a force this Constitution on the people of Kar feet wilderness of flowers. The shrubs, the solemn dimness which it was awful and withfull of flowers growing within reach of its hand. feathers of all the colors of the rainbow, chat We sat on flowers, eat on flowers, slept at night | tered and shrieked at us; and processions of on flowers-any chance handful of which would | monkeys, fifty or sixty at a time, followed our have been well worth a golden guinea among progress in the boughs over head, passing described, to see niggers, savages, and rush of a steady wind. Every now and then, the degree to look at, squatting about grimly upon a natural carpet of beauty, of the sort that trees as we passed by them; more than once, Miss Maryon did not seem to hear him. Her was a good thing, though the devil himself had is painted in pictures with pretty fairies dancing swarms of locusts tormented us, startled out of their hiding places by monkeys in the boughs among the flowers to their hearts' content. A this dismal forest region, only catching a clear door of which, after eating a good meal, he laid in all that time. The distance we walked each himself down in a languishing attitude, with a day seemed to be regulated by the position of guitar on his knees, and jingled away at the Indians knew of. Sometimes those springs strings, singing foreign songs, with a shrill voice and streams lay near together; and our day's and with his nose conceitedly turned up in the work was short. Sometimes they were far I was obliged to caution Short and the apart; and the march was long and weary sailors-or they would, to a dead certainty, On all occasions, two of the Indians, followed b two of the Sambos, disappeared as soon as we encamped for the night; and returned, in We had but a poor supper that night. The longer or shorter time, bringing water with Pirates now kept the provisions they had brought them. Towards the latter part of the journey, from the Island for their own use; and we had weariness had so completely mastered the to share the miserable starvation diet of the | weakest among our company, that they cease they call Tortillas, meaning, in plain English, eat their wretched food, and lay down to sleep flat cakes, made of crushed Indian corn, and with a silent despair that was shocking. Mr baked on a clay griddle. Not only was this Pordage left off maundering now, and Sergean food insipid, but the dirty manner in which the Drooce was so quiet and biddable, that To Indians prepared it was disgusting. However, Packer had an easy time of it with him at last complaint was useless; for we could see for Those among us who still talked, began to get purselves that no other provision had been a habit of dropping our voices to a whisper, brought for the prisoners. I heard some grum. Short's jokes languished and dwindled; Miss bling among our men, and some little fretfulness. Maryon's voice, still kind and tender as ever, among the children, which their mothers soon began to lose its clearness; and the poor children, when they got weary and cried, shed

look at the women and children, exhausted by lag - a wretched place, made up of two rows the first day's march, was sufficient to make of huts built with poles, the crevices between any man uneasy. It weighed heaily enough them stopped with mud, and roofs thatched in savages, squatted about, jumped to their feet in

"Too true! Too true!" she said, and said

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

KANSAS AND THE SUPREME COURT. SPEECH OF JOHN P. HALE. Of New Hampshire, IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE,

JANUARY 19 AND 21, 1858.

that it should follow."

and said nay. I will tell you what he said-

argument fairly. He referred to a declaration o

that it was their intention to abolish Slavery in

consummation was to be reached by an amend-

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the mot refer so much of the President's message as relates to Kansas affairs to the Committee on Territories. Mr. HALE. Mr. President, in addressing my-self to the Senate, on this occasion, permit me to say that I am not one of those who think that the roduction of this subject into the debates of Senate was either premature or ill-timed. I elieve that it was appropriately introduced; that its introduction was expected by the public; and, considering the extraordinary position of the President of the United States, I should think that those who differed from him widely upon the essure which is so prominent would have been derelict in their duty if they had failed to chal

parcel of it at the time it was passed. That is the reason why I am opposed to this measure. to it in its origin, in its progress, in its cons into life, to its spreading foliage, and I am opposed to the ripe fruit which we are about to gather what the object of the bill was.

I have but one rule by which to judge of the

t: and thus seeing what its purport, mean gentlemen who voted for the bill, and ask them passed, and to the state of things to which it was made to apply, in order to get at its object. to be a very harmless affair. The gist of it is

omprised in these few lines: "It being the true intent and meaning

cause Congress most graciously condescends t quieted. I myself was indifferent enough to the food; for I had noticed a circumstance, just before it was brought to us, which occupied my mind with more serious considerations. One of the mules was unloaded near us, and I ob children, when they got weary and cried, shed people. It seemed as if the darkness and the hush of the endless forest had cast its shadow on our spirits, and had of the mules was unloaded near us, and I ob continent before. What was the first place, you made a code of laws for put at rest when it was embodied in a solemn before. What was the first place, you made a code of laws for put at rest when it was embodied in a solemn beginning. You would not let them beginning the casion, when they were assured that congress did not mean to abolish Slavery in their States. We had said so individually, over and over again; but I take it the public mind must have been put at rest when it was embodied in a solemn before. What was the first place, you made a code of laws for put at rest when it was embodied in a solemn beginning to the congress of the cast of the congress of legislative enactment, that the Congress of the these sovereigns. You would not let them begin what they could be wanted for, I came to freedom on stepping into the light again, and us of the free States that Congress did not mean to legislate Slavery into our States. Sir, this was gracious and gratuiteus. I do not know except, as Mr. Benton well said on another ochow gentlemen may receive it; but I tell the casion, a little short act, not as long as your finfling it in their face, with the contempt that such except those which were locally inapplicable thing to say about the Supreme Court by and their marshals, their attorneys, and all their of-

I aver here that the object of the Nebraska munity of popular sovereigns, I suppose they slave State anyhow. I gather that from the his- lature. When that came, what did they find? tory of the times, from the character of the bill, Did a mob go over from Missouri? No, sir. from the measure, the great measure, the only will not do them that discredit.

What was the next chapter? You left to the

its natural tendency is, what will in all human ritorial Legislature, the legal voters were forcibly probability be the effect. Before the passage of expelled, and illegal voters took possession of the Constitution to the people, had ascertained the With all possible respect for an official gentleman, I must admit that Mr. Commissioner Pordage struck me as being, beyond any comparison, the most helpless individual in our unfortunate company. What with the fight he had soffered, the danger he had gone through, and the bewilderment of finding himself torn clean away from his asset Government moorings, his poor unfortunate brains seemed to be as completely discomposed as his Diplomatic coat. He was perfectly harmless and quiet, but also perfectly light headed—as anybody could discover who looked at his dazed eyes or who listened to his manuadring talk. I tried him only undertaken for the purpose of getting us sky that was too brightly blue rolook at. Before the passage of the communicated my probability be the effect. Before the passage of the communicated my probability be the effect. We form possible they not be the diseast entirely and probability be the effect. Before the passage of the communicated my probability be the effect. We form possible they not probability be the effect. Before the passage of the communicated my probability be the effect. Before the passage of the kansas-Nebraska act, there stood upon your pour journey; I communicated my probability be the effect. Before the passage of the kansas-Nebraska act, there stood upon your journey; I was way from his safe and home which the women and shildren have been the children, who crossed on our through, and the lost rising in the distance like a shoulders. An hour before noon, we halled about her; and made the remark, very justly, that the huts in the time probability of hat he help in that quarter, without loss of time. We forded the stream, was ging the poor passage of the stream, was done in a sky there stood upon your pour journey; I was done in the distance like a shoulders. A hour before noon, we halled about her; and made the remark, very justly, that the lost is suite book a late whether the lo broken down. The instant it was broken down,

> was not the object. Let me illustrate this. Sup- the purpose of my argument, I am willing to con- read an extract from a letter published in t pose a farmer has a rich field, and a pasture ad-joining, separated by a stone wall which his trated on that question? The first Legislature writer says: fathers had erected there thirty years before. passed an act making it a penal offence, punish-The wall keeps out the cattle in the pasture, who are exceedingly anxious to get into the field. Some modern reformer thinks that moral sussion will keep them in the pasture, even if the wall should be taken down, and he proceeds to take This was a glorious chance for "perfect freedom" and "free discussion"—was it not? I can imagine an assembly of the people called together, and they are about discussing the question of it down. The result is, that the cattle go right in; the experiment fails. The philosopher says: what policy shall be inaugurated there, what policy shall be started in their laws; and the great "Do not blame me; that was not my intention; but it is true, the effect has followed." I retort upon him: "You knew the effect would follow; uestion, which it is said is the only one that divides them, is brought into consideration, and one man gets up and argues in favor of Slavery. and, knowing that it would follow, you intended He says that it is right; that it is a divine institution; that it is one of those things which can be proved by the Bible, and by the Constitution, for making a slave State of Kansas—and I agree But, sir, we are not without the book on this subject, if we are compelled to go to the avowed declarations and sentiments of the gentlemen who and by every other book that is worth quoting. advocated the bill. An honorable Senator, who He delivers an eloquent, able, and forcible speech, no legal way left by which a man could vo demonstrating the propriety, the expediency, the policy, and the righteousness of Slavery. After with Slavery," or the "Constitution without the constitution without the constitution with the constitution without the constitution with the constitution with the constitution with the constitution without the constitution usually sits before me, but who is not now in his seat—I mean the Senator from South Carolina, policy, and the righteousness of Slavery. After he has set down, having electrified the audience [Mr. Evans,] and I may say of him, what I would not say if he were present, a man in whose heart and in whose lips there is no guile and no deand convinced their understanding, some man on the opposite side gets up. He says: "Mr. President, I do not believe that Slavery is right." His had adopted the Constitution without Slavery, he tried - in 1856 delivered a speech on this antagonist gets up and calls on the marshal to arrest him, and put him in custody, for he has comquestion, in which he divulged and laid open, as his own character is, the purpose he had in vo-ting for the bill. He was speaking for the South mitted a State-prison offence the moment he opens | the Constitution with Slavery; and I will his mouth, because he has denied that it is right | you why. If they had voted for the Constitut to hold slaves in Kansas; and that, by your authority, by the Federal authority, is declared to and no man of all the South controverted him. shall not use his very words, but I will state his

be a penitentiary offence.

This Legislature undertake to regulate the right the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Wilson,] and said the Abolitionists had avowed of suffrage there, and they make the right of suf- islature, in regard to Slavery: frage dependent on the taking of a test oath to support acts which I think—as we are now satis-fied a majority of the people of that Territory hold to be—wrong and abhorrent. But, sir, they annot exercise the poor right, not of a sovereign but of a citizen. They cannot go to the ballotbox and deposit a ballot for any officer there unil they have taken these odious test oaths. That is the third chapter of popular sovereignty and and nowever I may animadvert upon his position in some respects, I must do him the credit to say that in that emergency he fully met the public expectation, and frankly and ably met the issue which the President had tendered to him. So far I accord with him: and as I That is the control of the Anti-Slavery spirit, they wanted Kansas for a slave State.

ure is taken away, and if the men in possession of it come to harm.

"This paper will be nailed to the Island. Any offilargest chest taken from the Island. Any offilargest chest taken from the Island. The changes of war may bring within the changes of war may bring within the changes of war may bring within the changes of the complete the changes of war may bring within the changes of the complete the provision, that the right of property in slave to him. So far I accord with him; and as I the people of Missouri, against their will, was imposed by force, and not by fraud. I exempt them for the seamen, specially, no stranger whom the seamen, specially, no stranger with a swell mention it at once, and then go on to the seamen of the honorable Senator of the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more found that the right of property in slave to him. So far I accord with him; and as I was to may be in which the right of property in slave to him. So far I accord with him; and as I was the people of Missouri, against their will, was imposed by force, and not by fraud. I exempt them for the seamen, specially, no stranger who what the right of property in slave to him. So far I accord with him; and as I was the people of Missouri, against their will, was imposed by force, and not by fraud. I exempt them for the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more found the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more found the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more to the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more to the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more to the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more to the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more to the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more to the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more to the regions of humanity and civilization. It is the truth—no more to have the s of condemnation for them. State Constitution, preparatory to their admission into the Federal Union, they were not per indefensible of their statutes—the one that made have never held in our State, are it a criminal offence to deny that it was right to and we have never had a man which the leading gentlemen on that side of the stitution never shall be amended. Now, sir, and sent it out to the country, denying the imwere certain preliminaries which were to be gone | day?

for information on that fact, which was charged States on this floor was the

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five

Money may be forwarded by mail at

my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred.

Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers chang

All communications to the Era, whether

ed, will give the name of the post office change

from, as well as the post office they wish

cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance

"perfect freedom?"
It is said now, that the controversy was nar- I will read to you an extract from a newspa Slavery went into Kansas; but still, gentlemen tell us they did not intend to let Slavery in; that have domestic Slavery in Kansas or not. For Mississippian of November 27th last, in which the

"Thus you see that whilst, by submitting the quantum form, they are bound to have a ratification one or the other; and that while it seems to be are into between a Free State and Pro-Slavery Consultation."

Yes, sir, that is what they thought in the slav provision for the future emancipation of slaves

"They shall have power to pass laws to permit owner of slaves to emancipate them, saving the righ creditors, and preventing them from becoming a pu

This article says, in granting powers to the Leg-

it left in the schedule the only provision on tha

If they had voted out the Slavery clause, thi

certain of not losing our way; and the plain she put the question. I got on my feet, and with the purport of the act, and the policy of stituted the cartridge-box for the ballot-box, was almost as smooth, for a good long run, as a natural race course. However, the mere act an attraction of the village. His hands were making river, singing their songs of triumph, and proto some baggage piled up below us on the to be taken prisoner by such a fellow as that!" We were marched off at once to the shady "March!" says he, with a screech like a of dwelling on such a notion was waste of time he place under the trees, and allowed to sit down eat, and a flourish with his sword, of the sort and thought, situated as we were with regard was speaking. Sometimes they pointed away to follow from it. In discussing this matter, I in the State of Missouri the great victory which and Congress also pass a fair enabling act, we

suppose a Convention would be held under its

authority, and, for one, we have not so far for-

THE ARMY BILL-POLICY OF THE ADMIN-

ISTRATION.

The Secretary of War recommended to Con-

gress the increase of the army by five addi-

tional regiments, the object being a perma-

nent augmentation of our standing army. The

Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate

has so far medified this plan as to report a bill

ncrease of field officers. Mr. Toembs, in his

"This bill-and I would call the attention of

the Senate particularly to that fact-adds thirty

thus far, can see no good reason for voting this

ncrease of the army. The Chairman of the

general grounds: Our frontiers are extensive-

our population scattered-numerous posts must

be occupied—savage tribes be restrained—the

pioneers of civilization protected. The welfare

The increase of our military and naval forces

has been pertinaciously insisted upon by late

Administrations. The last Administration

wanted ten war-steamers; the present demands

five new regiments for the army. Why? Our

power is now so great, the importance of peace-

ful commerce with us by the world is so well

was not half so strong as it is now.

by Federal bayonets. Let him retreat from his

It is asked again and again, why so urgent

hopes of its signers. At any time, within the

Spain. The Southern papers are pleased with

proper redress, and, if it be refused, will com-

States,' approved the 5th of June, 1794-should

the following resolution:

augmentation of the army.

companies, equal to three regiments, to the

nature of the proposition:

\$1,500 per man.

he Era, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1858.

SPEECHES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. The debates in both Houses, thus far, have been unusually interesting. We wish our sheet were large enough to contain all the principal speeches; but we must manage with our limited room as well as we can.

This week, the speech of Mr. Hale, which is justly characterized by the letter-writers as a great effort, one which will add to a reputation already enviable, occupies a large space in the Era. We have on hand for publication the speeches of Mr. Bliss, on the Dred Scott decision; that of Mr. Bingham, on the Lecompton Constitution; that of Mr. Leach, on the Amistad case; and that of Mr. Blair, on Emancipation in the South and the Immigration of Colored People to Central America. They shall appear as rapidly as we can make room for them—two at a time, when possible.

CONGRESS-THE BEGINNING.

Copies of the Lecompton Constitution were sent to both Houses during the session of Tuesday, accompanied by a message from the President, unqualifiedly sustaining it, and urging its immediate recognition. He deals with the Free State men with a violence unbecoming his station. In the Senate, on a motion to refer to the Committee on Territories, Mr. Trumbull assailed the message with great vehemence, exposing and refuting its gross misrepresentations. Mr. Toombs defended it-and Mr. Douglas presented the Protest of the Free State officers against the Constitution.

In the House, a motion was made to refer to the Committee on Territories; also, a motion to refer to a select committee. Mr. Hughes obtained the floor, and wished an adjournment; but the Republicans resisted the

Monday, the slaveholders began to crack the whip. Minnesota is to be kept out, unless the Lecompton Fraud can be recognised. We shall see. We do not care how soon the Democracy, so called, digs its own grave.

THE FACTS STATED - POLICY OF THE KAN-SAS FREE STATE PARTY VINDICATED.

Every day the question is asked, What further news from Kansas? Dispatch follows dispatch, one positively affirming, the next as pos itively denying. Returns of elections are announced first, one way, then, the other, until the People begin to think that the facts are neve to be known. For the benefit of our own readers, let us try

to ascertain what is certain, what is yet in doubt.

1. The returns of the election on the 21st December on the Lecompton Constitution, and of the election on the 4th of January for State officers, under it, were opened by Mr. Calhoun, on the 13th January, at Lecompton, in the office of the Surveyor General, in the presence of Governor Denver, and the presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature. These two officers say that they witnessed the operation, examined the poll books, noted the number of votes for and against the single proposition submitted by the Schedule of the Constitution, and found the following result: Constitution with Slavery - - 6,143

This is the first fact; nobody questions it. 2. The second fact is, that more than one half of the majority vote was cast in very thinly-peopled precincts, two of them in the Shawnee reserve, on lands not open for settlement, as follows:

Constitution with no Slavery - 569

Oxford - -Shawnee - - - 729 Kickapoo - - - 1.017

The officers above mentioned aver, from their ion, founded upon this personal knowledge, and were polled by citizens of the Territory.

the electi	ion for	State	0	fficers	were as	follows
N. F			F	ree Stat	e. Pro-S	slavery.
Governo	C N.			6,238	6	,539
Lt. Gove	rnor			6,310	6	,440
Sec. Stat	e -	1 41	-	6,230	6	,560
Treasure	r -	100		6,248	6	.508
Auditor	18/11			6,176	6	,503
Represer	tative	- 1		6,623	6	568
These	were !	he fir	nt.	return	s. and	accordi

to them, the Pro-Slavery ticket, with the exception of the candidate for Congress, was elected the States that the Pro-Slavery Party had tri-

4. Fact Fourth. Of the votes cast for the Pro-Slavery ticket, these officers found that

ere usu been r	eturi	ea ire	III			
Oxford -	-	-	-	1	738	
Shawnee -	100	-		-	889	
Kickapoo	1	W = 11		2	952	
				29	2 579	

Nearly all of which, it is notorious, were fraud

the certificates of the judges of the election, and

pointed by the Territorial Legislature, with full power to send for persons and papers, and to call upon the militia of the Territory for protection, to examine into any and all frands at the recent election, could report; and that he

turns would put the whole State Governmen

received, adding 637 votes to the Free State county, and consequently a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

"We are also informed that the Free State

esult then st				vote,
1	Free State.	Pro-Slavery.		houn
overnor	- 6,875	6,545	330	had n
it. Governor	- 6,967	6,446	301	openi
ec. State	- 6,867	6,566	301	at the
reasurer .	- 6,885	6,514	371	the T
uditor -	- 6,813	6,509	304	Const
epresentativ	e 7,260	6,574	686	turne
Counting th	ne frauduler	at returns, an	ad receiv-	after
ng the additi	onal ones,	the State L	egislature	the re

stands-

House. Senate. Maj. on Joint Ballot Free State - - 29 13 Pro-Slavery - 15 . 6 Majority 14 7

Telegraphic dispatches announcing these results, for a time assured the friends of Kansas that all was well, so that no matter what migh happen, the Free State men there would pos. sess the Governmental power. But again came another dispatch to a member of the Cabinet, stating positively that the Pro-Slavery icket had been elected, with the exception of the candidate for Congress, and that the Pro-Slavery Party had carried the Legislature; and the Public was again bewildered. But an explanation came. The same correspondent of the Times informs us that the additional reurns, which gave a majority to the Free State icket, had been forwarded by the judges of the election to Governor Denver, instead of Mr. Calhoun! Next follows a telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, dated January 25th, announcing that these returns had been rejected by Mr. Calhoun, because they were not forwarded to

him. This is the dispatch: St. Louis, January 25 .- A gentleman, from eavenworth on the 20th instant, arrived here his evening. He reports having travelled from Weston to Booneville with a messenger and pearer of dispatches from General Calhoun to the members of the Cabinet at Washington. The tenor of these dispatches, as derived from the nessenger, is, that General Calhoun had reected those returns of election which were sen o Governor Denver, instead of him, on the round that they were not in accordance with he schedule of the Lecompton Convention, and are consequently null and void. This gives the State officers to the Democrats, with also a

majority of one in Council of the two Houses 6. Fact Sixth. The returns of the vote o the 4th January, on the Lecompton Constitu tion, in the election ordered by the Territorial Legislature, as officially stated, are-For the Constitution with Slavery - -

For the Constitution without Slavery 24 Against the Constitution -- 10,226 Total vote - - - - 10,388 Subsequently, returns were received, carryng the adverse vote up to about 11,000.

We wish our readers to keep these facts fully n mind while reading the following remarks of one of our cotemporaries, who has generally opposed the voting policy in Kansas:

"The Free State men of Kausas who declined to take any part in the election for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution gave two reasons for so refusing. One was, that i would be of no use, since, as Calhoun had the cooking of the returns, he would manage to igure out the necessary majority to give the Border Ruffians the control of the Legislature secondly, that voting under the Lecompton Constitution at all might be perverted into a ecognition of it.

"Both these anticipations seem likely to be fulfilled. Calhoun is on his way to Washington with a majority figured out by himself just suf at to secure the Border Ruffians the con rol of the Lecompton Government; and some of the papers in the Border Ruffian interest are already attempting to set off the added vote for to the Lecompton Constitution.

Now, the official tables show that, despite all

frauds, and the rejection of the returns sent to Parrott, the Free State candidate, was elected to Congress; and that, despite all frauds, had houn, that officer would have been obliged to 11.000 who voted against the Constitution, all Party would have been overwhelming. No.

superiority will be more than a match for any raud that the minority will have the boldness As to the other reason assigned for not vo ting—that the act "might be perverted into a secured a majority of all the votes cast, givin to our opponents the advantage of all the ille let us ask, is there anything a man can do gal and fictitious votes returned. In view of which will not be misrepresented and "perverted" by an unscrupulous political adversary? Earnest, practical, independent men will requires and their principles justify. The Free State men in Kansas had sufficiently demon-Fraud and Constitution, but knowing, as we know, the fixed purpose of the Administration

ernment, which would spring into life on the too-probable admission of Kansas under that Constitution. If Kansas should become a action of the People of Kansas, but by the act of Congress. The Constitution itself would

justly apprehending the result, they determined.

emergency, by securing the whole State Gov.

that Mr. Clarkson arrived in Washington. would then issue certificates of election to who. Saturday evening, with the Lecompton Constitution, which was forthwith put into the and hypocritically declare that they have the tory as a State under it, with or without qualihands of the President. The Washington fullest confidence in it, when they mean to end fication, recognising any election which may

said to have been rejected by Gen. Calbecause it was returned to Gov. Denver. not been returned at the time the aforesaid ng and counting took place. It was east Free State polis, held under authority of erritorial Legislature, for a vote on the tution, and that alone, and was not reeven to the Governor until the next day the counting, but before the publication of esult by the Speaker and President, and was embraced by them in their aggregate. Hence it is claimed that all the Free State officers have been elected.

when he will doubtless furnish complete re-

Whereupon the National Intelligencer pertinently remarks:

"These paragraphs exhibit some inconsistencies which need explanation. The election took place on the 4th of January, and the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution required that the polls should be returned to the President of the Convention within eight days after the election. By the above statement it appears that the poll for "Delaware Crossing," a precinct in Leavenworth county, was not so Commissioner of the county, and by him retained until after all the other returns had been counted. This return, nevertheless, seems now to be recognised as a valid return by Mr. Calhoun, whilst he rejects as irregular other returns which were inadvertently made to the Governor of the Territory. We cannot perceive, as these returns were alike irregularly made, how one

class of them can be counted, and not the other. "It appears from a history of the vote at the Delaware Crossing precinct, published in our paper of Tuesday last, that the real vote at that place was only thirty-five. It is now represented to be 'something over three hundred,' and changes the position of parties in the Legislature. How it was magnified is stated by Mr. J. Garrett, one of the election judges, who was arrested for making a fraudulent return. He excused himself, on oath, by stating that the original returns, which he signed, only showed states that Mr. Calhoun declared that no returns they were received and counted."

taken: the Union accepts the fraudulent returns from Delaware Crossing, and counts them, so as to secure what it styles, a Democratic majority-but it does not say that "they were received and counted;" nor does it intimate that Mr. Clarkson states that they were. We suppose this is a matter reserved by Mr. Calhoun for consultation with the "powers that

was only thirty-five, when he made the return, be put down as three hundred and fifty, so as to secure the State Government to the Pro-Slavery party? That, we suppose, is to be the great question for the consideration of a hightoned, honorable Administration. As a final refutation of the miserable misrep-

resentation of those Free State men who voted for State officers under the Lecompton Consti tution, we insert the closing part of the Protest of the officers themselves, transmitted to Con-

After a full statement of the fraudulent mode in which the Convention had been called, and its action directed, the statement says:

"The object of your memorialists, and those ton Constitution, was not designed to give the slightest sanction to that instrument, but, on the other hand, to destroy it, in case Congress should admit us into the Union, and thereby force upon the people an organic law against their will, and that is repugnant to their feelings. Our position will be readily understood upon this point by reference to the following resolution, adopted unanimously by the Con vention by which we were elected, viz:

Resolved. That the candidates nominated by this Convention, on accepting such nomina and execute immediate measures for enabling the people, through a new Constitutional Convention, to obtain such a Constitution as the

majority may approve. people and contested the election, under the provisions of the schedule of the Constitution. which opened a wide door to fraud, and under which frauds to the extent of 3,500 or 4,000 votes were committed, and under judges of election who in many precincts demanded a test oath to support the Constitution, in direct violation of the Constitution itself, by which many who would otherwise have voted the Free State ticket were prevented from voting, and under the additional and great disadvan tage of a strong antipathy on the part of many election under the authority of a Constitution framed and submitted as was the Lecompto Constitution, by which thousands were induced to withhold their suffrage from us; and yet, in the face of all these disadvantages, we have these facts, that the Lecompton Constitution was framed by a bare majority of a Convention, elected by a small minority of the people of Kansas; and that the Convention refused to vote of the people, for their ratification or rejec tion, and that the Territorial Legislature provide by law for its submission, under which w it was submitted and rejected by an overwhelming majority of the people; and for the sake of the peace and prosperity of this Territory, as well as the harmony and integrity of the Union, we, the officers elected under said Constitution, do most respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable bodies not to admi Kansas into the Union under said Constitution and thus force upon our people an organic law against their expressed will and in violation of every principle of popular Government.

"G. W. SMITH. Governor elect. "W. Y. ROBERTS, Lieut. Gov. elect.

"ANDREW J. MEAD, State Treas, elect, "J. K. GOODIN, Auditor of State elect." MR. WADE AND THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE

OHIO LEGISLATURE. 27th, the resolutions of the so-called Democratic majority of the Ohio Legislature, instructing Constitution, but at the same time cordially

endorsing President Buchanan.

olutions were not reputable. "They did not ficient importance for expressing any opinion

Mr. Wheeler is the accredited agent for returns. Subsequently, additional returns were gives the Democrats a majority in Leavenworth come to that, to resume the same argument so organized as a State, has a ght to be adwhere our fathers left it. The South had not mitted into the Union, and its Representatives after upon their plantations a more craven-spirited and Senators are entitled to seats in Congress. set of people than those who passed these reso- The Territorial Legislature of Kansas prolutions. [Laughter.]. Of course, there was no poses to pass an act calling another Convention necessity of instructing him how to vote. [Re- to form a State Constitution. Should Congress newed laughter.] If the Executive should per- reject the Lecompton Constitution, it is not imsist in his policy, he was a tyrant, and deserved probable that, committed as the Administrathe frowns and reprobation of every man."

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT—IS IT AN EN-ABLING ACT?

The Washington Union, with Governor Wise and others, contends that the Kansas-Nebraska "Gen. Calhoun will be here in a few days, act is, in itself, an enabling act—that the Territorial Legislature of either Kansas or Ne. gotten our hostility to Squatter Sovereignty, right to call a Convention at any time to form any of our friends giving countenance to such a State Constitution—that the Convention, when an absurdity. called, has a right to form a State Constitution, which, provided it be republican in form. Congress is bound to recognise; and under it Concress is further bound to receive the new State into the Union.

We hold that the Kansas-Nebraska act is not an enabling act-that a Territorial Legislature turned, but was placed in the hands of the is invested by it with no right to call a Convention, whose action in forming a Constitution, whenever republican in form, shall be binding on Congress, or entitle the Territory to adnission as a State. A Legislature may call a Convention-and the Convention may form a Constitution-but that instrument can have no force, and the Territory no claim to rank as a State, until Congress shall have ratified the action of the Convention. Its ratification alone can convert the Territory into a State, and establish the Constitution as obligatory.

The argument by which the Union seeks to

prove its position is this: "The tenor of the whole act was, as condensed n a single one of its clauses, viz: 'to leave the people [of the Territory] perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institution hirty five votes, and that they were sent to Mr. | in their own way, subject only to the Constitu Calhoun by Mr. John D. Henderson, who, it is | tion of the United States. Not only did the alleged, fraudulently altered the returns, for expression in this clause- form their domeswhich offence he was arrested and is still held | tic institutions in their own way '-contemplat in custody at Lawrence. That account also and expressly grant the power of framing a Constitution at the proper time, but the openhad been received from Delaware Crossing, ing section also of the act included, in totidem whilst the Union, on the contrary, says that verbis, the framing of a Constitution in its ample scope of granted powers; providing, as In one particular, the Intelligencer is mis- it did, that, when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union as a State, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may

prescribe at the time of their admission.' "Not only was the power of framing a Constitution thus expressly contemplated and granted in the organic act of 1854, but it was riven free from limitation or control by the subequent action of Congress, either by means of an enabling act 'or any other kindred measure be." Shall the Delaware Crossing vote, which the exercise of the power granted being made J. Garrett, one of the election judges, swears | subject 'only to the Constitution of the United

> Extraordinary logic! The Kansas-Nebraska act, section 14th, de-

lares inoperative the clause of the Missouri Compromise prohibiting Slavery north of 36° 80', and proceeds— "It being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate Slavery into any Terri-

tory or State, nor to exclud it therefrom, but to eave the People thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of understood, that we are in no danger of aggres-Therefore—so argues the Union—the People | we assailed, our main reliance after all would

of Kansas have a right, without any enabling | be a citizen soldiery. We want no regular solact by Congress, to organize themselves into a diers to maintain order in the States or enforce State, and form a Constitution, and, provided the laws: and as for protection against Inwho support them, in participating in the election for State officers, &c., under the Lecomption for State officers, &c., under the Lecomption in the case—it is bound to recognize it. tion in the case—it is bound to recognise it: sufficiently proved that there is really less evil to

Will the reader please examine the premises, and then say whether they contain any such

conclusion? The clause quoted does not refer to the fact Utah, needs proof. Already two thousand men or the method of organizing a State, but solely | are encamped on the border of the Territory, to the power of the People of a State and the ready for operations in the spring, and, if the Ad-People a Territory over their domestic institu- ministration should abandon its criminal policy tions. The latter is to be left free, just as the of attempting to force a fraudulent Constitution former is free, to form its domestic institutions upon the people of Kansas, it could reinforce in its own way. Nothing is said or implied the Utah army with the two thousand troops about the mode of organizing a State, much it has placed in Kansas to overawe a free peoless of an innovation on the usual mode. The ple. An army, four thousand strong, would

assumption of the Union is a mere fiction. be sufficient for all present purposes in Utah. But, it goes on to assert that the power to Not those who vote against the increase of a form a Constitution at the proper time, was, in standing army, will be responsible, should evil so many words, conferred upon the People of happen to the army of Utah from its weaknes, Kansas, in the opening section of the act, but the dread responsibility will rest alone upon which provides that "when admitted, the the President, who, with an unexampled insaid Territory, or any portion of the same, shall fatuation, persists in pursuing a despotic course be received into the Union as States, with or towards Kansas, which can be carried out only without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission." The act by this section attempts just this—to bind any alone, free to form their own domestic instituformed in Kansas or Nebraska, without reference of Slavery therein-that is all, nothing States against men, not contending for their more, nothing less. It contemplates, of course, rights, but combined for the overthrow of the the organization of States, but has not the re- authority of the United States. motest reference to the mode in which the organization is to be effected, whether by action in- for this increase of the army? The question itiated by the Territory, and subsequently rati- was asked in the last Congress, why so urgent fied by Congress, or initiated by Congress, car- for an increase of the naval force? The same ried on by the Territory, and finally consumma indefinite answer is returned—the necessities submit the Constitution thus framed to a fair ted by Congress. It is impossible to find a word of the service require it. When it is proposed the most palpable perversion, into a grant of most dangerous to the liberties of the People form a Constitution of State Government, which Government, while its Treasury is exhausted, shall preclude the right of Congress to pass an enabling act.

Had the organic act provided that a fixed cent should they vote, unless they know the number of States should be formed in the said reason, and know the reason to be a good one-Territories; that when they determined their We recollect that the last Administration deboundaries, provided their populations should sired Cuba-was willing to pick a quarrel with reach a certain number, they should be entitled to | Spain for the purpose of obtaining it-but, beadmission as States, their Constitutions being reling baffled by Congress in the policy of inpublican in form; it might be claimed with creasing our belligerent forces, did not respond some show of reason that such an act was real- to the Ostend Manifesto, in accordance with the even in such a case, it could not be maintained on our hands, had the country been prepared dent action as it might deem proper, was re- ed our so-called Democratic Administration. upon us, force Kansas as a State under it into the Senators and requesting the Representatives of States to be organized in the Northwestern of that State to vote against the Lecompton | Territory, settled their boundaries, and expressthousand; and yet, history shows that Ohio, tled by the summary seizure of the filibuster speak out with that manly independence with solicited enabling acts from Congress, which should always speak, upon any question of suf- tions and organize themselves into States.

in place of the fraudulent one which your act at all. These resolutions endorse the Presi- act, in terms, in tenor, in intent, or by implivoters, everywhere proclaimed, nowhere misun- intend to conclude by instructing their Senators | ritory has a right to call a Convention; no mat to go against the only great and darling meas- ter by whom or how called, has a right to form ure which the Administration has presented. the plan of a State Government and Constituspring, if sincere, is beyond the reach of argu- Why not come directly to the question at issue, tion, and then to submit it to Congress, asking sovereign State, declare and announce their matter how or by whom framed, has any validpurposes and their will? Why go crouching ity, or any imperative claim upon Congress. like miserable slaves, to the Administration, That body may adopt it, and receive the Terriby declaring their stern determination to op- have been ordered in expectation of its adop-"Gen. Clarkson informs us that the vote of pose the only important measure it has brought tion, or ordering a new one, or it may reject it. the Delaware Crossing precinct had been re- forward? The President not only announces The question is one for its discretion. But, ment of certain crimes against the Unite county, and was in his possession at the time Kansas to make their own Constitution, but to in the case of Minnesota, authorizing a Con- in his opinion, the public interests require such the returns were opened and counted in presence of the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and Governor, and that it amounts the Senate, and Governor, and that it amounts the Senate of th

" Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to bring in a bill in

conformity with the foregoing resolution." The policy embodied in this resolution has been openly advocated in the South, on the ground that, should an attempt he made in Cuba, by its patriots, to throw off the yoke, our tion appears to be to the doctrine that the Kansympathetic patriots might rush to the rescue, sas-Nebraska act is an enabling one, the Legisunfettered by any neutrality laws. lature may be left to follow its own course. But, Now, give the President power to suspend should the Lecempton Constitution be rejected,

these laws; give him twenty five thousand regular troops; let Spain reject, abruptly, all satisfaction in the El Dorado case: let a rising of the patriots be proclaimed in Cuba—and what braska is therefore invested by it with the that we should not be disappointed at seeing the standard of insurrection in Cuba—and the President with his standing army is all ready to find hostilities existing by the act of Spain. We earnestly hope that all projects for in-

creasing the army or navy may signally fail. This Administration is not trustworthy. A signer of the Ostend Manifesto ought to have as little power placed in his hands as possible.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis, Feb.

through its chairman, Jefferson Davis, for raisng thirty additional companies, avoiding the "Messrs. Calhoun, Cato, Carr, Henderson and several others, arrived here yesterday, on speech in the Senate, stated, with precision, the their way to Washington. They say that the Democratic State ticket has been elected. The Democrats have one majority on joint ballot.' Democratic State ticket! The vile humbug Everybody knows that it is the Pro-Slavery, Slave State, Lecompton Swindle ticket.

present military organization, with all their officers, except field officers. It is taking three The Commission appointed by the Legislainstead of five regiments—that is the difference ture to examine the poll-books returned by the between the first section of this bill and the judges of the election from the Kickapoo and proposition of the War Department. The section which I seek to strike out adds two companies other precincts, were sitting in Leavenworth on each regiment, making an addition of thiron the 22d January. The evidences of monty companies to the whole army, equal to three strous frauds were overwhelming-but what egiments of ten companies each. By this seccares our respectable President, or his churchion, therefore, you are adding three regiments frequenting associates, for this? It is a dirty to the army, to the same extent as the present egiments in number, except the regimental offibusiness to avail one's self of a Fraud which writes down 350 instead of 35, returns a thou-The present nominal strength of the regular sand votes where there are not more than one army is 18,000—its effective force is estimated or two hundred voters, receives the votes of at 15,000. During the Administration of the boys, invites double-voting, and by dirks and War Department by Mr. Calhonn, the expense clubs prevents the honest citizen from challengof maintaining the army was \$273 a man; now, ing the spurious voter. It is a mean, dirty according to a statement made by Mr. Hamlin, business. Church-going cannot sanctify itin the debate in the Senate, repeated by Mr. white-neckcloth respectability cannot make it de-Toombs, and not contradicted, the expense is cent-high-sounding professions of Democracy and Christianity cannot make it anything but We have observed the debate closely, but, what it is-a dirty business.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) Daily Ledger of January 22d says:

Committee, Mr. Davis, defends its policy on "The commissioners appointed by the Leg islature to examine the poll-books returned by the judges of the election from the Kickapoo and other precincts in this county are in ses sion in this city. The board is composed o gentlemen well known for their intelligence of the country demands, it is said, a permanent and strict moral worth, and although identified with one or the other of the political parties. vet they are such men as will not violate the oath which they have taken for the temporary or permanent success of the party to which they belong. They will be governed by the testimony given before them under oath, (which we publish from day to day,) and from that estimony they will make their report. "The first witness called was Dr. Morris, a

gentleman well known here, and whose veraci ty cannot be questioned. He testified to what he saw. His testimony is corroborated by J. sion from any State in Christendsm; and, were C. Vaughan, Esq., J. M. Dickson, Esq., Adam Fisher, Esq., and a number of others. the gentlemen we have named are well known here, and are largely interested here, and are gentlemen at whom the finger of reproach has never been pointed. They give their testimony under the sanctity and solemnity of an oath the Kansas-Nebraska act imposes upon it this be apprehended from savage hostilities now than it. There were gross frauds committed at the and it must be believed. There is no dodging er periods of our history, when the army ecinct on both election days: boys The assumption that an addition to the army is needed for the repression of the rebellion in Utah needs were Almost the rebellion in the result of the resul judges, (and a clerk in the recorder's office,) a boon companion of Calvert's, calling out to the clerks, as he received his vote, 'Michael Stokes!' and Mr. Calvert, glorying in the name of 'Michael Stokes,' replies, 'Yes, Michae Stokes.' This same gentleman, Mr. James Madi son Calvert Michael Stokes, was a judge of the election last October, at the Kickapoo precinct and informed us, a few days after the election when the cry of fraud was raised, 'that if any fraud was committed at that precinct, he didn't

"But the richest thing is the poll-books, There we find recorded the names of William H. Seward, Thomas H. Benton, Edwin Forrest, Horace Greeley, James Buchanan, John C. Fremont, Millard Fillmore, Stephen A. Douglas, and quite a number of distinguished gentlemen, who are recorded as voting there on of truth, aiming at the same time to be remarkthe 21st day of December last, swelling the list of voters to the number of one thousand and eventeen, when in reality there is not over four hundred legal votes in the precinct!

"We are glad that this commission has been created to examine into the frauds that have een perpetrated. It will throw the responsi bility on the proper parties. There will be no go betweens; the real guilty ones will be brought to the bar of justice, or, to escape this, will flee for to meet the extraordinary exigency of the the country. We hear of great anxiety expressed by parties who are near by, in a neigh poring State. There are more persons fluttering than Calhoun. This commission is a resurrector of the buried; and they will go deep, and bring it all to the surface.

But, nothing will change the mind of our very respectable, high-minded President. We advise the People of Kansas to prepare to take care of themselves: they must not rely upon item: 'Army, fortifications, and Military Academy, \$19,426,190.41'—the precise sum which fair dealing and decency, to be ready to give a final quietus to that low Democracy which shall to information somewhat more definite. Not a lend itself to the purposes of the President and the subject. I now read from Miscellaneous his Master, the Slave Power.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the army bill came up, and Mr. Seward gave his reasons for voting for an increase of the army. Mr. Hale replied to the Senator from N. York, and Mr. Seward rejoined. The President's Message and the Lecompton Constitution were at this time received, and the In the House, the deficiency printing bill,

after amendment, was ordered to be engrossed ; after which, the President's message was read. Mr. Hughes at last spoke in support of the message. Pending a motion to refer to a select committee of thirteen, the House adjourned. Should the Lecompton Constitution be

pel it. When the Slaveholders are stardefeated, we may look out pretty certainly for the dismissal of Governor Denver. He is al-Walker, Administration organs soothe them by ready reported to sympathize with the abused Free State men of Kansas. Can the Adminisventurer only interferes with the more comtration find anybody able and wicked enough to do their bidding on Kansas soil? our Southern border, and hints are thrown out about Cuba. Then comes a proposition from MORMONISM AND THE ADMINISTRATION. the army, so that it shall number 25,000 or

Nothing would gratify the Administration more than for Republicans to make an issue

27,000 men; and while the debate is going on, with it in relation to its course on the Utah Mr. Slidell (a Southern Expansionist) an-Question. It is aware that, so far, its action is nounces his purpose to move at the proper time in conformity to Public Opinion. It is exercising power clearly conferred upon it, and has "Resolved, That it is expedient that the up to this time kept within constitutional lim- remarks: President of the United States be authorized. its. What we blame it for is, that it did not during any future recess of Congress, to sus pend by proclamation, either wholly or partial y, the operation of an act entitled 'An act in addition to the act for the punishment of cer-Kansas to enforce a gross abuse of Executive tain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned,' approved the 20th of April, 1818; and of an act entitled 'An act in addition to the act for the punish

5. Fact Fifth, We have spoken of the first to something over three hundred votes. This bayonet. Mr. Wade proposed that, if it should should be strictly complied with, the Territory, ident to proclaim it, to be communicated to riment and danger of both, the President who 1857 is one of the best on record."

monstrous a naisance as to require the strong ground, calmly, and without vehemence. arm of Federal Power for its abatement, it will be for Congress to define it, and provide the means for its extinction.

For the National Era. THE PIPES AT LUCKNOW.

BY J. G. W.

Pipes of the misty moorland, Voice of the glen and hill The drone of highland torrent,

The song of lowland rill Not the braes of broom and heather, Nor the mountains, dark with rain, Nor maiden bower, nor border tower, Have heard your sweetest strain!

Dear to the lowland reaper And plaided mountaineer, To the cottage and the castle, The Scottish pipes are dear. Sweet sounds the ancient pibroch O'er mountain, loch, and glade;

But the sweetest of all music

Day by day, the Indian tiger Louder yelled, and nearer crept: Round and round the jungle serpent Near and nearer circles swept. " Pray for rescue, wives and mothers-

The Pipes at Lucknow played !

Pray to day ! " the soldier said

" To-morrow, death's between us,

And the wrong and shame we dread." Oh! they listened, looked, and waited, Till their hope became despair, And the sobs of low bewailing Filled the pauses of their prayer. Then up spake a Scottish maiden,

With her ear upon the ground: "Dinna ye hear it?—dinna ye hear it? The pipes o' Havelock sound Hushed the wounded man his groaning;

Hushed the wife her little ones; Alone they heard the drum roll, And the roar of Sepoy guns. But to sounds of home and childhood The Highland ear was true : "Dinna ye near it?-tis the slogan! Will ye no believe it noo?

Like the march of soundless music Through the vision of the seer, More of feeling than of hearing, Of the heart than of the ear, She knew the droning pibroch, She knew the Campbell's call "Hark! hear ye no MacGregor's-The grandest o' them all!

Oh! they listened, dumb and breathless, And they caught the sound at last; Faint and far beyond the Goomtee Rose and fell the piper's blast! Then a burst of wild thanksgiving Mingled woman's voice and man's "God be praised!—The march of Havelock!

The piping of the clans!

Louder, nearer, fierce as vengeance, Sharp and shrill as swords at strife, Came the wild MacGregor's clan-call Stinging all the air to life. But when the far-off dust cloud To plaided legions grew, Full tenderly and blithesomely The pipes of rescue blew !

Round red Dowlah's golden shrine, Breathed the air to Britons dearest, The air of Auld Lang Syne. O'er the cruel roll of war-drums Rose that sweet and homelike strain, And the tartan clove the turban, As the Goomtee cleaves the plair

Round the silver domes of Lucknow,

Dear to the corn-land reaper And plaided mountaineer To the cottage and the castle, The piper's song is dear. Sweet sounds the Gaelic pibroch O'er mountain, glen, and glade

The Pipes at Lucknow played

MR. HALE AND THE UNION NEWSPAPER. Mr. Hale, in the debate on the army bill.

"The deficiency which the Administration asks for the War Department, for the military service, is, I understand, \$6,700,000. We actually spent \$19,426,000, and they want about seven millions more — making \$26,000,000 for military service last year. I have a little book here, and I find that, during the most ex-pensive year of the war with Great Britain, our speech on the Kansas question. He attracted military expenses never got up to \$21,000,000. And in the highest year of the Mexican war, when we had, I think, nearly 50,000 men in the field, they never reached \$36,000,000. But the Lecompton bill would insure the ruin of to about \$26,000,000!"

The Union newspaper undertook to read the Senator a lecture on his ignorance, or disregard ably facetions. After a rigmarole of figures and confused comments, it winds up with the

"The Senator, therefore, has made the slight mistake of \$5,000,000 in his statement of the aggregate expenses of the army for the year. Instead of \$26,000,000, the charge is \$21,000,000; and, of this charge, nearly \$7,000,000 are asked

The next day, in the Senate, Mr. Hale, with no further notice of the newspaper than was Virginia University! The Virginia Legislature, necessary to justify his own statement, said:

"I hold in my hand, sir, Miscellaneous Doc ament No. 56 of the Senate, of the Thirtyourth Congress, third session, in which there is a recapitulation of the appropriations made last year; and in that recapitulation I find this stated the other day, omitting the fractions of dollars and cents.

"I hold in my hand another document, of which I propose to read a page, and then leave Document No. 22 of the House of Representatives of the present session, entitled Deficiencies in Quartermaster's Department."

It is needless to reprint the whole letter. General Jesup, after referring to a deficiency extensive operations against the Cheyennes and other Indian tribes, and the arrangements passes over it to Freedom. for the Utah expedition, proceeds as follows: "Appropriations will therefore be required to carry the service through the year, and to Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, delivered a fiery make the large outfit for the operations in U tah for the following objects, viz:

For regular supplies, including fuel,

forage, straw, and stationery

Mounts and remounts

Incidental expenses Barracks and quarters 5,400,000 -\$6,700,000 eficiencies, and for the service in Utah, taking the army as it is, and limiting the expendithey have been communicated to me."

Unquestionably, the Union does not know when to hold its tongue. THE OCHOTSH SEA.—This sea, according to our Sandwich Island exchange, continues to be the best whaling ground in the North Pacific. In 1857, the average "catch" of each age of 91, John Newhall, a member of the

the last season and its returns, our exchange

"On the whole, the season of 1857 will be considered as a good one. Though the average of oil taken is only about the same as for 1856. yet the high price which bone has reached, and Allen. She was a woman of lovely character. which will probably be realized for most of this of deep piety, and the friend of the poor and power, it is endangering the safety of the two season's catch, will make the returns for 1857 thousand troops it has sent to Utah to sustain to this the fact that few accidents have occurred, while the expenses of ships in port As for abandoning a rich central Territory of the United States to the independent rule of abundant supply of all kinds of recruits, some Democrats and a portion of the Know Nothings

The States of this city came out serve impeachment. The plain duty of Mr. Friday last with a long and able leader upon Buchanan is, to maintain the organic Law of the Kansas question. The article shows the the Territory of Utah-a Law of the United mistakably which side the States will espouse States—against all obstructions. After that, if in the conflict approaching respecting the Lethere be any peculiar institution which is so compton Constitution. It will take Douglas

This Territory, according to John R. Bartlett, Esq., late U.S. Boundary Commissioner, is one of the most valuable of all our Territories. It has a frontier of six hundred miles on the south, and its population is mixed, Spanish and Mexican. The mineral resources of Arizonia are spoken of in the following language by the Commissioner:

"From the Mexicans of intelligence living in Sonora, I learned that the Saukita moun tains, lying east of the Santa Cruz Valley, abounded in silver. Some of these mines had formerly been worked. West of this valley, in the arid region, which has but few inhabitants, are both silver and copper mines. The copper mine 'Del Ajo' and the 'Santa Teresa and Sopori' silver mines are among the most cele-

"Many others, scarcely opened, including gold, silver, and copper, are known to exist, but which have been abandoned or were never worked for the want of means and of protect against the Indians. The want of these has led to the abandonment of valuable mines throughout the States of Chihuahua and Sonora; indeed, I was told by old residents in these States that 'hundreds' had thus been abandoned, s

portion only having been worked to any extent.
"On the old Spanish maps of the district in question there are many towns laid down in places near mountains, where there are neither grazing nor arable lands, and which could only have been supported by mining. In reaching those portions of the States mentioned, where the population is sufficiently numerous to protect themselves, we find silver mines of great richness; but even these are but imperfectly worked, for the want of means and proper ma chinery. Several of these mines I entered my self, and saw a great variety of specimens of ore from others. Of gold, copper, cinnabar, and lead, I also saw many fine specimens taken from the mountains in the vicinity, all of which tended to convince me that these mountains do really abound in these metals.'

A strong attempt will be made in Congress to give Arizona a distinct Territorial organization at once. It is said that another slave State may be formed ere long; but if the mineral resources of the country are what they are represented to be, it is very doubtful whether the population which will flock to it will not give it free institutions. The Sacramento Union says the movement for the organization of Arizona is purely one of the slaveholding propaganda. A new purchase of land from Mexico is to be made, which will give the Territory population enough to demand admission into the Union.

"A successful termination of the issues which now present themselves under the plan of action, it is calculated by those in the plot, would introduce Slavery upon the Pacific coast, and thus practically extend a barrier across the Continent, which would effectually arrest the further progress south of the principle of the Nebraska bill. That principle, so far, has operated most decidedly adverse to the extension of Slavery, and those that inaugurated it now perceive that there is danger of the princ ple being applied successfully against Slavery in all the territory obtained from Mexico, unless a move is made to counteract the movement. This Arizona scheme is probably intended to operate as such check.'

Lord Napier gave a grand ball last week, to celebrate the marriage of the Princess Royal of England. It was the occasion of a brilliant assemblage of Washington people.

The English Government has just appointed

the Marquis Clanricarde, Keeper of the Privy Seal. The appointment raises a storm over England, as the Marquis is a man of wretched moral character, as developed about two years ago in a public trial before the English courts. The London Times, though an Administration organ at this time, does not defend the appoint-

Thursday last, Mr. Hickman, of Pennsyla speech on the Kansas question. He attracted the almost universal attention of the House. while he proceeded to show that the passage of now, in a time of profound peace, they amount | the Democratic party. His speech was evidently carefully prepared, and was delivered in a manly and an impressive manner.

> AFRAID OF HIM .- The Hon, Henry Winter Davis was not long since invited to deliver the next annual address before the literary societies of the Virginia University. Since the invitation with any degree of heartiness-so, Mr. Davis must not deliver a literary address before the now in session, threatens to withhold the usual grant to the University, unless its students revoke their invitation to Mr. Davis. Such is Southern Slavery.

linois has recently rendered a decision in a slave case of importance to the country and interesting to Anti-Slavery men. An action was Central Railroad, to recover the value of a slave who escaped over it to Chicago. The decision of the court was, that the Constitution of Illinois prohibits Slavery, and that

SLAVE DECISION .- The Supreme Court of Il-

negroes are presumed to be free within its borders, and that a railroad, acting upon this preof \$1,000,000 at the close of the last year, to sumption, cannot be held responsible, in case a slave under the laws of a neighboring State In the House, Wednesday of last week

Southern speech, introducing into it a vituperative letter, addressed by a slaveholder to Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, charging him with helping off an old and infirm slave. The speech of Mr. Davis was too violent, and fell harmless upon the ears of the House-the Republican members only similing at its positions and the fervor of

An attempt was made in the House last Thursday to oblige members, when in Committee of the Whole, to confine their speeches to the bill properly before them, but it failed. The old practice of the House, though contrary to its rules, was adhered to.

Died at Weathersfied, Vt., Oct. 25th, at the whaling ship in its waters was over 900 barrels. Methodist Episcopal Church. He was for 66 Ninety ships cruised in the Ochotsh. As to years a member of the Church, and for a long time before his death was a true friend of the

Died in Camden, Lorain county, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1857, FRANCES C. ALLEN, wife of C. W.

New York Legislature. The Assembly, after a struggle of more than

Thugs, Mormons, or Chinamen, thereby suffering a hostile Power to spring up between our Atlantic and Pacific States, to the serious detailed and Pacific S between the parties forming the coalition.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. RANDALL.

We are indebted to Governor Randall, of isconsin, for a copy of his late message, devered to the Wisconsin Legislature. It is an ounds in just and forcible views of its true terests, and the closing part of it, devoted to e great Question of the Day, upholds with gor and spirit the doctrines of Republicanism.

ad Bill, reported in the Senate by Senator win, and likely to be adopted by the House ards its completion and equipment, and a secon provides for the surrender of the entire ad in certain contingencies to the United

DISTRICT BANKS .- A bill has been reported the Senate, in reference to banks in the istrict of Columbia. The following is a sypais of the bill:

"The first section declares, that after the first y of April next, it shall not be lawful for any erson or any association whatever, chartered directly, to issue or reissue, or pay out, pass, ll, certificate, or any acknowledgment of inbtedness, of any nature, character, or aparance of a bank note; and that any person doing shall be held to be guilty of a high isdemeaner, and on conviction thereof shall independent less than fifty dollars nor more than e hundred, and may be imprisoned for a eriod of not less than three nor more than

"The second section provides, that after the pay out any note of less denomination than o, of any bank not located within the District Columbia, and subjects all violations by erson to a fine of \$25, one half to the informer nd the other half to the United States "The third section makes, in addition to the

ing section, a high misdemeanor, and upon onviction before the Criminal Court shall be ned not less than ten nor more than one

very day. It is not, perhaps, because the party orth cares much for Kansas, but it cares for cal power and office.

fr. Stanton's Appeal to the People of the Unied States. The verdict of a majority of them vill be, "Well done, thou good and faithful serant." Mr. Stanton has acted a manly and juicious part, and deserves the cordial thanks of | tancy. ll honorable and high-minded men.—Ed. Era.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having been recently removed from the office ecessary to present to the People of the United tates a brief statement of facts in vindication f my motives and in explanation of the results f the act for which I have been condemned.

nd Gov. Walker. On my arrival in the Territory in April last, advance of Gov. Walker, I confess that I had imperfect knowledge of the real condition f affairs. I supposed the question of Sla-ery to be the only cause of dissension and diffiural address of the 17th April, I treated this iew was altogether too limited, and did not each the true ground of controversy. The reat mass of the inhabitants of the Territory vere dissatisfied with the local Government and earnestly denied the validity of the existing Asserting that the previous Legislatu ad been forced upon them by the fraud and iolence of a neighboring people, they proclaim d their determination never to submit to the o be illegitimate, and not entitled to obedience.
This was the condition of things when Gov.
Walker came to the Territory in the latter part

f May. It was evident that the just policy of rmitting the people to regulate their own ffairs could not be successfully carried out, nless they could be inspired with confidence n the agents of Government through whom this f the people had been thus dissatisfied and ontumacious, they might possibly have been ronounced factious, and treated as disturbers eneral, comprising almost the whole people, a nore respectful consideration was indispensa-de to a peaceful adjustment. It was evident hat the policy of repression—a rigid attempt illiation—would inevitably result in a renewal fit the civil war. With commendable anxiety o avoid this contingency, Gov. Walker resolved o go among the people, to listen to their complaints, to give them assurance of a fair and ust administration of the Territorial Govern nent, and to induce them, if possible, to aban on their hostility, and to enter upon the peace al but decisive struggle of the ballot-box. I

vas often with the Governor when he addresse

he people, and gave my best efforts in aid or

he great purpose of conciliation.

It was too late to induce the people to go into ne June election for delegates to the Convenon. The registration required by law had een imperfect in all the counties, and had een wholly omitted in one-half of them; nor ote in any adjacent county, as had been false, suggested. In such of them as subsequent! ook a census or registry of their own, the dele-cates chosen were not admitted to seats in the ied that the great central fact, which controlle he whole case, was the utter want of confidence the people in the whole machinery of the Cerritorial Government. They alleged that the partisans, who had previously defrauded them n the elections, and who were ready to reneat he same outrages again; that, even if intruders rom abroad should not be permitted to overpower them, they would be cheated by false re urns, which it would not be possible for the Fovernor and Secretary to defeat. Although at that time these apprehensions seemed to me to be preposterous and unfounded, it was im

The yorst portion of the small minority i Kansas, who had possession of the Territorial organization, loudly and bitterly complained of Gov. Walker's policy of conciliation, and demanded the opposite policy of repression And when, under the solemn assurances given that the elections should be fairly conducted and no frauds which we could reach be counted nanced or tolerated, it had become apparent tha

ole to deny the earnestness and sincerity

with which they were urged, or to doubt that

they were the result of deep convictions, having

their origin in some previous experience of that

the minority endeavored to defeat the result by peace of the Territory hereafter to be en- of delay strengthened the arm of the traitor. reviving the tax qualification for electors, which had been repealed by the previous Legislature nions were obtained from high legal sources the effect of which, had they prevailed, would have been to exclude the mass of the people from voting, to retain the control in the hands up agitation, and to render civil war inevitable. But the intrepid resolution of Gov. Walker, in spite of fierce opposition and denunciation, far and near, carried him through this dangerous crisis, and he had the proud satisfaction of havng achieved a peaceful triumph, by inducing the people to submit to the arbitrament of the

mit to defeat. The populous county of Doug-las had been attached to the border county of Johnson, with a large and controlling repreation in the Legislature. The celebrated Oxford fraud was perpetrated with a view to obtain majorities in both Houses of the Assem When these returns were received at my ffice, in Gov. Walker's absence, I had fully determined not to give certificates based upon them. If they had been so formal and correc de of the road is also to be appropriated to- as to have made it my duty to certify them, I would have resigned my office in order to tes tify my sense of the enormity of the wrong. Gov. Walker, at Leavenworth, had formed the tant peop same resolution, as he stated to me and to several others, and we were both gratified that we found the papers so imperfect as to make it our uty to reject them. Great excitement followed in the Territory. The minority, thus righteous ly defeated in the effort to prolong their power. became fierce in opposition, and resorted to every means of intimidation. But I am led to

ieve they found their most effectual means of operation by undermining us with the Adninistration at Washington The Constitutional Convention, which had

djourned over until after the October election, met again in Lecompton, to resume its labore Many of the members of that body were bitterly hostile to the Governor and Secretary, on account of their rejection of the Oxford and and officers of the Convention had a direct par ticipation. In fact, this body, with some honorable exceptions, well represented the minorty party in the Territory, and were fully ed with the same spirit and designs. It was obviously not their desire to secure to the real people of Kansas the control of their own In the Constitution soon afterwards adopted they endeavored to supersede the Legislature which had been elected by the people by providing, in the second section of the schedule, that "all laws now of force in the Territory shall continue to be of force until altered, amended, or repealed, by a Legislature under the provisions of this Constitution? They provided still more effectually, as they supposed, for the perpetuation of their minority Government, by adopting the Oxford fraud as the basis of their appointment, giving a great preponderance of representation to the at the same time, every possible facility fo the introduction of spurious votes. The Pres-

counties on the Missouri border, and affording, onstitution for Kansas until it has received ident of the Convention was clothed with ne unqualified sanction of a majority of her unlimited power in conducting the elections and receiving the returns, while the officers are not required to take the usual oath to secure fair and honest dealing. The elections were on ensued. It was finally referred to a spe- hurried on in midwinter—the 21st of December ial committee. The sentiment of Northern and the 4th of January-when emigrants could Democrats is uttering itself louder and louder come only from the immediate borders, under the qualification which invited to the hallot how every white male inhabitant " in the Territory on that day. The same men who did this had previously denounced Governor Walker let us vote down the amendment. for the suggestion in his inaugural address, We take great pleasure in reprinting and in his Topeka speech, that the Constitution should be submitted to all the bona fide inhabitants, although he invariably stated, when asked for explanation, that some reasonable Houston, length of residence ought to be required, as Slidell—8 evidence of the bona fide character of inhab-

f Secretary of Kansas Territory, under circum- vention, that the people of the Territory, by an Wade, Wilson, and Wright—38. wrongs evidently contemplated by the adop-tion of this Constitution. There was no law to punish frauds in election returns. The people were intensely excited; and it was the opinion The office in question was not given at my of the coolest men in the Territory, that, withitation. My acceptance of it, under all the out a call of the Legislature, the elections under ircumstances, was a proof of strong friendship the Constitution could not have taken place or the President, and of unbounded confidence | without collision and bloodshed. The meeting rould adhere to the line of policy deliberately greed upon between him, his whole Cabinet, which they were brooding, substituted the excitement of debate and investigation for that of fierce and warlike hatred, and enabled their representatives to devise means for counteracting the wrongs which they justly annrehended hensions were well founded. Enormous frauds ulty among the people; and, in my brief inau- have been perpetrated at the precincts of Ox ford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo; and it may well s the chief subject of difference upon which a be believed that this result was actually abmission to the people would be likely to be emanded. I soon found, however, that this plan and framework of the Lecompton Constitution. I have lately been at Shawnee, and I have seen and conversed with persons who were at Oxford on the day of election. frauds committed are notorious; and though dishonest persons may deny them, and may

fill the channels of public information with shameless representations to the contrary, they can be easily established beyond all contro-It was to enable the people to shield them. selves from these frauds, and to give legal expression to their hatred and rejection of the instrument which permitted them, and was to be carried by them, that I called the Legisla-

ture together. In my judgment, the people had a fair claim to be heard on this subject through their Leg-islature. The organic act confided to me the discretion of convening that body in extra session. The President of the United States had no rightful authority to exercise that discretion for me. He had the power of removal, and such control as that power gives him. But I would cheerfully have submitted to removal. and consequent loss of favor with the Presi dent, rather than occupy the position of Governor, and refuse to the people an opportunity t assert their most essential rights, and to protect themselves against the basest frauds and wrongs ever attempted upon an outraged com-

Not having been informed of the grounds of my removal, I know them only through the newspaper reports, to the effect that, in calling the Legislature, I disobeyed the instructions of the President. I had no instructions bearing on the subject, and there was no time to obtain them, even if I had felt bound to substitute the President's will for that discretion which the organic act confided to me. The convening of the Legislature undoubtedly prevented diffi culty and secured peace. Were it important, I am confident I could establish this position by the most indubitable facts; but it is sufficient now to say that the peace of the Territory was not in fact disturbed, and whatever approaches were made towards such a result were wholly attributable to the policy of the Administration in censuring my acts and removing me from office.

The measure for which I have been unjustly condemned has enabled the people of Kansas to make known their real will in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. This affords the Democratic party an opportunity to defend the institutions all over this continent. He then the people of the country.

This anords the largest in large of the country institutions all over this continent. He then the people of the country.

This anords the largest in large of the country institutions all over this continent. He then the people of the country.

Mr. Slidell remarked that he entirely disappeared by the consideration of the Kansas of the country. true principles of constitutional liberty, and to passed to the consideration of the Kansas save itself from disastrons division and utter overthrow. If Congress will heed the voice of tion and the Kansas policy of the Administration the President would recall that officer, if he had overthrow. If Congress will heed the voice of the people, and not force upon them a Government which they have rejected by a vote of four to one, the whole country will be satisfied, and Kansas will quietly settle her own affairs, without the least difficulty and without any danger to the Confederacy. The Southern dicted that the Mormons would continue rebel-States, which are supposed to have a deep in-lious, and gave a brief history of the origin tent in the cabinet and in the field terest in the matter, will be saved from the su- and progress of the Mormon delusion, attribupreme folly of standing up in defence of so ting its vigorous growth to the element of ment to the bill reported by the Committee on wicked and dishonest a contrivance as the Lecompton Constitution. The moral power of down of the rebellion by passing a law in the authorize the President to suspend the neutraltheir position will not be weakened by a vain and useless defence of wrong, when it is per Kansas Nebraska act, making polygamy a months, provided he shall afterwards commu-

success in the present attempt. the mass of the people were preserted and determined to participate in the October elections, justice, and has rendered it impossible for the ures should be taken at once, for every moment thought it evident, from the present situation

dangered by similar occurrences.

In view of these facts and results, I willingly accept the rebuke conveyed in my peremptory dismissal from office, but I appeal to the de-FRED. P. STANTON.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1858. THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION. Wednssday, January 27, 1858.

SENATE. A few earnest remarks were made by Mr. Wade, on the resolutions lately adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, expressing confidence in President Buchanan, but protesting against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. These resolutions Mr. Wade thought unequal to the occasion which called them forth, and unworthy of the people of Ohio, who were not in the habit of praising the tyrant while complaining of his tyranny. He believed were not only opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, but to all who were seeking to fasten that odious instrument on the necks of a reluc-

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, who presented the resolutions, stated that he would speak upon them when the question of admitting Kansas into the Union should come practically before the Sen-

Mr. Davis presented the views of the minority of the select committee on the Pacific rail-road in the form of an amendment, which he gave notice of his intention to move to the bill to authorize the President of the United States to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, seamen, munitions of war, army and navy supplies, and all other Government ser-, by railroad, from the Missouri to San Francisco, in the State of California,

The Senate then proceeded to consider the the United States, the motion pending being to pay such part of the volunteer force operathat of Mr. Toombs to strike out the first sec-

Mr. Gwin was desirous to move an amendment, in the shape of a substitute for the original bill, but it being ruled out of order, the preceding amendments were withdrawn, Mr. Toombs being willing to take the vote on Mr. Gwin's substitute as a test question. Mr. Gwin then sent up his amendment in the

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and one regiment of dragoons, one of mounted riflesuch rules and articles as may be hereafter established by law, and shall be subject to all the laws applying to officers, troops, or corps of the same denomination in the existing establish-

Mr. Pugh observed, that if the substitute was intended as a permanent increase of the army, he would infinitely prefer the original bill, which, in any event, would lessen the items of expenditure. He intimated his preference for

Mr. Toombs said the same; and observed, The question was then taken on Mr. Gwin's

following vote: Yeas Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Green, Gwin, Houston, Johnson of Tennessee, Polk, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE

Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, by unanimous consent, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House of Representatives a the firmness and faithfulness with which he of the Legislature diverted the attention of the the information which gave rise to the military expedition ordered to Utah Territory, the inctions issued to the army officers connected with the same, and all the correspondence others, throwing light upon the question as to how far said Brigham Young and his followers Government of the United States.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, moved that debate priate money to supply deficiencies in the ap-Representatives of the Thirty-third and carried-yeas 71, nays 55.

The House then went into Committee of the and resumed the consideration of the bill refer-

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, addressed the Comlittee in defence of Slavery and the constitutional rights of the South, and in denunciation of the Free Soil party of the North. He warned gentlemen, that if the South were driven by ontinued aggressions into a war, an army would soon march across the borders into the North, bringing with them the sword and the firebrand, and carrying desolation in their

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, wanted to know whether the gentleman meant to carry this war of desolation into the Western Reserve of Ohio.

to the Americanizing of Central America, and ought to be given; but he had his hearty argued in favor of the extension of American | thanks, and doubtless the thanks of the mass of

ubject of Utah and the Mormons. He con- disapprobation of the course and motives of demned the supineness of the Executive in Gen. Walker. He had no confidence in him sending forward the Utah expedition, and predicted that the Mormons would continue rebelfectly certain they will gain nothing even by crime in the Territories, and then send a force nicate to Congress the reasons therefor. sufficient to scatter every harem. Then he The extra session of the Kansas Legislature | would arrest and try and hang for treason tion was postponed until Tuesday, February 9, has done good, also, by giving means to ex- Brigham Young and all his fellow-conspirators, and it was made the special order for that day pose and punish the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated, and doubtless, also, by a republican form of Government. If all this The Army Bill,—The Senate resumed the preventing others which would have been at failed, he would turn Salt Lake city into a consideration of the bill to increase the military tempted. It has driven the guilty miscreants | camp, a vast military depot to guard and pro- establishment of the United States.

This could not justly be regarded as a religious persecution; the Mormons could no more claim immunity for conscience sake than could the Thugs of India, He inclined to think that the liberate judgment of the people to determine raising of volunteers would be the best mode or whether I have not chosen the only honorable quelling the rebellion; but whatever course course which the circumstances allowed me to should be deemed best to pursue, he was in favor of staving the march of this prairie fire and fighting it out at once, before it involved the country in a terrible conflagration.
On motion of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, the

Committee rose. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a report in the case of the Ohio contested election, closing with the

following resolution: Resolved, That it is inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony in this case, as asked for by the sitting member.

Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, from the

same committee, submitted a minority report in the same case, concluding with the following resolution: Resolved, That Lewis D. Campbell and Clement L. Vallandigham be and they are hereby allowed the further time of forty days from the passage of this order, to take supplement tary evidence touching the matters set forth in the memorial of Clement L. Vallandigham, con testing the right of Lewis D. Campbell as the

the United States. The two reports, with accompanying docu ments, being arguments on the subject by the contestants, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The House adjourned.

Representative from the third Congressional

district of Ohio in the Thirth-fifth Congress of

Thursday, January 28, 1858.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate s communication from the Treasury Department, made in compliance with a resolution callin for the amount of revenue collected in each collection district for each of the years from 1852 to 1857, inclusive, &c : which was read, Also, a communication from the Department ill to increase the military establishment of of War, containing estimates for appropriations ting in Florida during the past year as yet remain unpaid.

The Secretary sends an estimate, that to pay one organized regiment and ten independen companies of mounted volunteers now serving in Florida will require \$385,000; that the term of service of this force is about to expire, and if called into service for a like term, that a like

sum will be required.]

District Banks.—Mr. Slidell, from the select committee to which was referred the resolution insert: "That there shall be added to the army of the Senate of the 17th of December last, to examine into the condition of the corporations n, and three of infantry, five surgeons, and or associations acting as banks of deposite ten assistant surgeons; that officers, non-com- discount, and issue, in the District of Columbia missioned officers, musicians, and privates, and the authority under which said corporations herein authorized to be appointed or enlisted, or associations asume to transact the business shall be governed by the rules and articles of of banking, &c., submitted a report, accom-war which have been established by law, or by panied by a bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes by corporations, associations, or individuals, within the District of Columbia; and provisions and entitled to all the benefits of all further, to prevent the circulation of bank notes issued by any incorporated company or associa-tion of individuals located beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, of a less denomination Mr. Foot called the yeas and nays; which

> special order, being the bill to increase the military establishment of the United States. The question pending was the motion of Mr. Toombs to strike out the first section of the

Mr. Toombs was entitled to the floor, but to make a statement in reply to an editorial ar-The question was then taken on Mr. Gwin's ticle in the *Union* of this morning, challenging amendment, and decided in the negative by the the correctness of his statements in relation to the expenses of the army.

posed the increase of the army. There was no need of it on account of Indian hostilities, for floor, when Nays-Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Biggs, Bright, there had not been an embodiment of Indians It was apparant that all the machinery had Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, past, that was capable of fighting two thoubeen artfully prepared for a repetition of gross frauds, similar to those which had been attempted in October; and it was in view of all these facts, after the adjournment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the people of the Territory by an experiment of the Contest that the three thre tances which imply severe censure on the part almost unanimous demand, called upon me, as fifther President, and having had no official interpretation of my removal, nor any opportunity of the Legislature, in order to enable them addressed the Senate at considerable matter on the President's annual message which relate to a loan or Treasury note that it might be printed.

Wade, Wilson, and Wright—38.

Mr. Comins then addressed the committee on that score. He alluded to the remarks made yester and the people of the President, and was followed by Messers. Iverson and Chandler, the score. He alluded to the remarks made yester and the people of the President, and wright—38.

Mr. Comins then addressed the committee on those points of the President's annual message which relate to a loan or Treasury note bill, and to a compulsory bankrupt law, application.

[It provides for raising the people of the President, and was followed by Messers.] for the troops, the Abolitionists in Kansas ble to all the banking institutions of the United would have been exterminated, and the latter States. He contended that the ulterior object thinking that such would have been the fate of of the Administration was to centralize capits the Border Ruffians from Missouri. Mr. T. by breaking down the State banks, and that give a single man for the purpose of maintain the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty. ing the peace of Kansas, whoever might hold the power there. The history of forty centuries had demonstrated that order maintained by regular soldiers was despotism—a peace which was only maintained by the use of the army which has taken place with said officers, with Brigham Young and his followers, or with tain peace in Kansas on no such terms; he would have order there at no such cost. If the people, and under those circumstances he freemen could not maintain peace among them- must take sides with the people. The danger are in a state of rebellion or resistance to the selves, they were unworthy to exercise selfgovernment; they were not fit to be freemen. want of public virtue than from the want of A regular army had always been the instrument a Committee of the Whole on the bill to aportism; and there was not a despotic rists money to supply deficiencies in the aportion of despotism; and there was not a despotic rists money to supply deficiencies in the aportion of despotism. propriation for paper, printing, binding, and stand ninety days without it. He proceeded to engraving, ordered by the Senate and House allude to the increasing cost of the army. When Mr. Calhoun was Secretary of War, he brought Thirty fourth Congresses, be closed on Friday down the expenses of the army to \$273 per next, at one and a half o'clock; which was man; now, estimating only the legitimate exdown the expenses of the army to \$273 per penses of the army, they amount to more than \$1,000 per man each year. He was opposed Whole, (Mr. Davis, of Indiana, in the chair,) to the Federal soldiery, except so far as was absolutely necessary for the common defence. The last soldiers that were seen in Georgia came there to help the Indians against the whites; and he hoped that the sole of the foot of another Federal soldier would never again press the soil of Georgia.

Mr. Stuart remarked that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the other special order, on which the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Pearce] had the floor, and he moved that that be taken up; which was agreed to. The Senate resumed the consideration of the

medal to Commodore Hiram Paulding.

Mr. Pearce said that the attempt to deny so Mr. Davis said that would be the first point notorious a fact as that the expedition of Gen. Nebraska act; and, secondly, that it violated ttacked, for there, in his opinion, resided the Walker was of a military and unlawful characmeanest Abolitionists in the country. He had more respect for the Abolitionists than for the Free-Soilers, as he respected the highwayman which it was attempted to rebuke the prevalent more than a midnight robber. If the Free- spirit of incredulity, by bringing forward hisgilers should prevail, it was manifest the South | toric doubts not only as to the more marvellous ould not remain in the Union; and, if a war | exploits of Napoleon Bonaparte, but even as to ensued, it would be of the most sanguinary the very existence of such a man. It seemed character. The North would find blows to receive as well as blows to give, and there would in writing ignoramus on the bill of indictment be desolation the most terrific. He proceeded to defend the institution of Slavery by quotatory their ewn character. He could not see how their ewn character. He could not see how their ewn character. He remarked, that no Democracy had yet tions from the Bible, and, being interrogated by Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, caused to be read from the Clerk's desk a letter, addressed to Mr. ideas belonged not to modern times and the Lovejoy, as "agent of the underground rail- present state of civilization, but to the periods road," by one E. H. Lombard, accusing him of having stolen an old negro man named "Mose," made right, and predatory incursions were reand applying to him various opprobrious epigarded as fashionable and proper. Mr. P. went on to defend the act of Commodore Paul-Mr. Leach, of Michigan, next addressed the ding, and argued that we were entitled to Committee, and, after alluding to our relations consider the territorial sovereignty of Nicara-with Spain, proceeded with an elaborate arguas waived, so far as the removal of Walker ment in support of the doctrine that the Con- was concerned, and that Paulding was entirely stitution is an Anti-Slavery document.

Mr. Avery, of Tennessea, denounced the course of Commodore Paulding in the arrest of but the mallest fractional part of an error. He eneral Walker and his men, expressed his would not vote to give him a medal, for that oncurrence with the views of the President as | was not the sort of service for which medals |

not already done so. At the same time, Mr. S. Mr. Thompson, of New York, spoke on the declared that he entertained an equally decided

Mr. S. then informally submitted an amend-The further consideration of the joint resolu-

of our troops and the troubles in Utah, that an increase in the army was necessary; and the committee on Military Affairs having indicated tracted the attention of the country, should be reason for identifying the case of this Territory, what they believed to be the best mode of ma- closely examined and corrected. king that increase, he should give that proposition his support and his vote. If he had his mode of dealing with the Mormons, he would so kept as to afford no means of information. pursue a somewhat different course from that which the Government has adopted. He would not have declared war against them, or sent troops there to suppress rebellion, but he would dollars; for the Thirty-third, over a million six the two Territories in their common application have cut off their Government supplies by suspending the appointment of Federal officers two millions three hundred and thirty-nine thousand, and for the Thirty-fourth, two millions three hundred and thirty-nine thousand. At the first session of the last Congress.

Mr. Fessenden denied that there was any regress they were called on to supply a deficiency to vote upon pellion in Kansas. To be sure, the despatches from some of the Government officers had dollars for the printing of the provious Concalled it rebellion, but that did not make it so. gress; again, another deficiency of over six rected against the permanency of this Union, as

It had the entire concurrence of all the citi-zens. To call that rebellion, was like making Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, reviewed the whole out a case of constructive treason.

anization was resistance to the law organizing bellion against the Government?

this was a mere civil arrangement for their responsible. But, notwithstanding all the ex Senator from Mississippi said yesterday that the opposition to the bill sprung from a desire to promote civil war. Did he accuse the Senator from Georgia [Mr. Toombs] of being for debate in Committee, Mr. Phelps, of Mississippi said yesterday that vote to pay for work done and materials purchased.

After various propositions to extend the time for debate in Committee, Mr. Phelps, of Mississippi said yesterday that the opposition to the bill sprung from a desire that the proposition to be his duty tinct; and he hoped the time had not yet come, when Senators could not express their views on these great questions without being accused | in the future. of desiring civil war.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Pugh and Simmons, without taking any vote upon the bill, the Senate adjourned until Monday next. HOUSE.

The Printing Deficiency Bill .- The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Davis, of Indiana, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the printing deficiency

Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, commenced to address the Committee on the subject of Kansas, when Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, rose to a question of order, that his speech was not germane to the hill.

The Chairman having overruled the point of

Mr. Burnett appealed from that decision. Mr. Shaw then proceeded with his speech, in which he opposed the Lecompton Constitution. He was opposed alike to the Abolitionists and Black Republicans of the North and the Fire-Eaters of the South, and believed that the same class of men who were Abolitionists at the North, would be Fire Eaters, if transferred to the South, and vice versa. He had no sympathy with the disunionists of either section. and his party only asked that truth should prevail and justice be done. They cared not whether Kansas was to be a free or slave State; but they insisted that the people should decide that matter for themselves. There was no man on vielded for a few moments to enable Mr. Hale this floor, Fire-Eater or Republican, who would submit to a Constitution forced upon him, and they could not ask the people of Kansas to submit. He indulged a hope that, numerically and morally, they were strong enough to defeat Mr. Toombs gave the reasons why he op-

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, next took the

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, renewed his question of order, and appealed from the decision of the Chair that Mr. C. might speak upon other subjects than the bill before the Committee.

After a brief discussion and some confusion tellers were ordered on the appeal, and the de-

cision of the Chair was sustained-105 to 43. said he would not enter into any controversy the attempt to interfere with the banks was a apon that subject, but he would not vote to blow at State rights and a wide departure from Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, said he was an earnest and sincere advocate of the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, eulogized his character, and deprecated the fundamental error into which he had fallen in his Kansas policy. The tendency of the message was to establish an antagonism between power and to our political institutions arose less from the

public intelligence. He cared not for the anath-

emas that might be heaped upon him for this

course, but whenever he saw any man attempt

ing to plant Slavery or any other institution

upon his soil, or upon any soil in which he had rights, he would oppose it by all his power, within the Constitution and the laws. He believed the Kansas policy of the Administration, if it prevailed, would destroy the effective force of the Democratic organization. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was barely tolerated at the North, and it was only popular sovereign ty which made it tolerable; but if the subse quent history of to usas could then have been written, no Northern man could have advocated it against the tornado which would have been raised against him. They could not so soon forget the means by which the vast majority upon which the Democratic party rode into ower in 1852 had been frittered away in 1856. His opposition to the Kansas policy of the Administration, and the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, was based oint resolution directing the presentation of a upon two propositions: First, that that policy and those measures tended to destroy the re publican principle recognised in the Kansas solemnly-plighted faith. The President had no authority to say for the people of Kansas tha Whately, in | they were careless upon all subjects except that | of Slavery; and the admission that that subject ought to have been submitted carried with it the admission that the entire Constitution ought to have been submitted likewise. But he denied that the Slavery question was submitted at all, and proceeded to argue that the

Lecompton Constitution was illegal, and in no been found sound enough to withstand the at-mosphere of Kansas. Four different Governors had been sent there, and each returned telling the same story, that popular sovereignty there is a mockery. The Southern press had proposed to remedy this matter, by marking these ex-Governors, and reading them out of the Democratic party. They had best take care not to read too many out of the party Let them remember their anxiety lest Pennsy vania should be lost in the last Presidentis contest. The argument in Pennsylvania was, that the principle of popular sovereignty was to make Kansas a free State; and that argument, which amounted to a pledge, prevailed to elect Mr. Buchanan President.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said, as the Lecomp ton Constitution was soon to he pressed upo the House, and as he had received a joint resolution from his State, requesting him to vote against it, he took occasion to say that he was gratified to find that in the vote he should give against that Constitution, he would represent the will of the entire Legislature of his State, even including the Democratic members. He then spoke in opposition to the Lecompton Con stitution, contending that it was unjust, oppressive, illegal, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, obtained the floor, when the Committee rose.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, on leave, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

The organization at Lawrence was simply a hundred thousand; and now another for seven a means for strengthening the force of argucivil organization, to clean the streets, &c., and hundred and ninety thousand! Mr. B. favorment on the floor of the Senate. This was an did not propose to resist anybody or anything. ed specific appropriations, and would let the ominous sign of the evil times upon which we

these excessive expenditures were incurred. the Territory and the laws passed by the Terri- work, to show the necessity of stopping thi tory; they required every man to swear to sup-port the Topeka Constitution. Was not that had become a sort of publishing house for books which booksellers would not touch, which | decorum of the Senate. Mr. Fessenden replied, that he did not call it were in fact unintelligible to a common read ebellion. Rebellion must be an overtact; and er. The Departments should hereafter be held own convenience. If they levied taxes, they travagances, as the faith of Congress had been did not coerce anybody to pay them. The pledged, Mr. L. would feel it to be his duty to

actuated by that motive? But there were cases when it would be reasonable to expect civil war. If the Government undertakes to force upon them a Constitution which they did not make, it would not be strange if that course of conduct should not have a solution. The engravings, binding, and paper, constituted large items. The of conduct should produce civil war; and Mr. printer received but a small portion of the F. said he would justify their exhibition of the amount. He urged the necessity of the speedy spirit that was exhibited by their ancestors. passage of the bill, in justice to those who had He trusted in God that that spirit was not experiormed the labor and furnished the materials. The mischief could not now be correct ed, but he hoped for retrenchment and reform Various amendments were proposed, bu

nothing decisive was done, and the Committee rose, pending an amendment, by Mr. Crawford of Georgia, specific in its items, but reducing the amount about one half, to pay for the worl already done, and stop the unfinished part. Mr. Hall, of Ohio, presented the joint resolu

tion of the Legislature of Ohio, protesting against the admission of Kansas under the L compton Constitution: and the House adjourn ed to Monday.

Monday, February 1, 1858. SENATE.

Mr. Fitzpatrick presented a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Alabama, in favor of the establishment of an armory for the manufacture of cannon and other arms in that

By Mr. Doolittle: A memorial from S. Rvan and ninety-seven other citizens of Appleton, in the State of Wisconsin, urging upon Congress to take preliminary steps for the purchase of the Island of Cuba. By Mr. Brown: A memorial signed by several thousand citizens of Washington, earnest

ly urging upon Congress to aid the public schools, either by money or by public lands. Increase of the Army.—The Senate then re sumed the consideration of the special order, being the bill to increase the military establishment of the United States; when

Mr. Houston addressed the Senate against the bill, as not rendered necessary by any pressing exigency. In the course of his re- It is interesting, as being a Mormon's view of marks, he drew a contrast between stationed troops on frontiers and "Texas rangers," one regiment of which, he contended, would be wore effectual in suppressing Indian hostilities difficulty with Indians. Nine of us left the train than any other mode of force that could possibly be adopted; and that, give Texas a single regiment of rangers of one thousand or even eight hundred men, it would be all she would in thirty days. We suffered considerably from

require to protect her own frontier.

Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the further

We are all in good spirits. consideration of the subject until to-morrow, and gave notice that he would, at the proper and gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer a substitute for the original bill; and in the mean time he would send it to the Chair, in the mean time he would send it to the Chair,

[It provides for raising a volunteer force, not to exceed 5,000 men.] The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Upon the question of precedence, a desultor debate sprang up, which was protracted to a the city, to purchase grain and such things as late hour—being participated in by Messrs. Stuart, Green, Fitzpatrick, Douglas, Mason, Wilson, Bayard, Hale, Brown, Crittenden, and others Mr. Green thought it proper to wait until the

census of Minnesota was complete. Mr. Fitzpatrick, as a member of the Com mittee on Territories, desired a postponement of the question, to afford him an opportunity of reading the report of the committee.

Mr. Bayard thought it premature to hasten the consideration of the Minnesota case, as he

felt constrained to raise in limine a constitutional question which was of the most im-portant and delicate nature. He denied the right of any Territory, in the condition of Minnesota, to assume the prerogatives of a State by proceeding to the election of Senators. Mr. Mason and Mr. Brown argued against immediately entertaining the application of Minnesota, on the ground that Kansas in a few

days would, in like manner, be suing for admission into the Union. Mr. Mason thought it possible that both a political necessity and political propriety might arise for coupling the two cases of Minnesota and Kansas, and he therefore did not desire to act upon the former until the surroundings of the latter had been clearly ascertained. There was a time when the admission of new States into the Union, whatever their local institutions, had been hailed with universal delight. He hoped that time had not passed; but if the application of Kansas should disclose the unwelcome fact, the mind of the whole country would be enlightened on the subject. For himself, at least, e preferred to postpone the case of Minnesota until it should be ascertained whether any necessity might arise for uniting her fortunes with those of Kansas. Mr. Brown concurred in opinion with Mr

majority in favor of the Constitution was 4,093. Mason, and intimated that the anxiety of "Republican" Senators to hasten a consideration of Minnesota's claims might spring from a de sire on their part to secure two more vote against the admission of Kansas under the Leompton Constitution. For himself, he preerred to test the latter question before the Senate with its present constituents, and he gave it as his opinion that a refusal to admit Kansas as a slave State, accompanied by the admission of Minnesota as a free State, when the principles that should govern the two eases are the same, would be a signal for the dissolu tion of the Union. If Kansas was to be reected, let Minnesota be rejected also, and the people of Mississippi would not complain.

Mr. Douglas admitted that the census re-

turns had not been received from seven counties in the Territory; but as those returns would in all probability be received before any vote was taken on the measure, their non-arrival was now no bar to a consideration of the Mr. Wilson alluded to the fact that thirty

housand votes had been cast by the people of Minnesota in favor of their Constitution, and only five hundred against it. The Legislature of the inchoste State was now in session, enac ing laws which proceeded from men elected under the pending Constitution, but which were signed by the Secretary of the Territory—thus creating a confusion of jurisdictions which it was important to remove without delay. The case of Minnesota was in no way connected with that of Kansas; but if Senators could not determine how they would vote upon the claim of the former until the attitude of the Republican minority was ascertained with respect to the latter, he felt authorized to assure them in advance that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton fraud would be resisted by every expedient within the rules of the Senate.

Mr. Hale desired to direct the attention of the country to the observations of Mr. Mason.

who, he thought, had signified a determination to oppose hereafter the admission of any and the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bresident be requested to communicate to this House, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, all authentic and official information in his peases unchallenged. If that determination was adherred to, it was apparent that this Union would never embrace more than thirty-one States.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.

The printing deficiency bill was the topic of discussion throughout the sitting. Mr. Burnett, and precedent had authorized the Territories to Cambridge. Students may enter the School in any stage of their requestions of any and every free State, unless the pretensions of the possional studies or mercantile pursuits, and at the communement of either term, or in the middle, or other throughout the public interest, all authentic and official information in his pease unchallenged. If that determination was adherred to, it was apparent that this Union would never embrace more than thirty-one States.

Mr. Crittenden spoke earnestly in favor of any and every free State, unless the pretensions of the part of a term.

The Academical year, which commences on Thursday, six weeks a feet the third Wednesday in July, is divided into two types at the end of each term.

Laining the Winter vacation, the Library is opened, warmed and lighted, for the use of the membrane of the membrane of the membrane of a term.

The Academical year, which commences on Thursday, six weeks a feet the third Wednesday in July, is divided in the public interest.

The Academical year, which commences on Thursday, six weeks a feet the feet min the public is too late to raise the question of the public interest.

The Academical year, which commences on Thursday, six weeks a feet the feet min the public interest.

The Academical year, which commences on Thursday, six weeks a feet min two was a part of a term.

The Academical year, which commences on Thursday, was a part of a term.

The Academical year, which commences on the process of the part of a ter

For himself, he preferred a direct decision upon all questions which came before him, and to vote upon each according to his convictions of duty in the premises. He deprecated in are fallen; but he thanked God that the UNION Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, reviewed the whole lives in the hearts of the PEOPLE, and could subject, and explained the manner in which | defy the threats of those who employed it as a mere make-weight in excited oratory. The earnest utterances of the speaker drew

forth a spontaneous expression of applause from the crowded galleries; where, however, it was soon voluntarily checked, in respect for the

Without coming to any vote upon the question, the Senate adjourned at 41 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, the bill providing for an omission last session in the army bill, of the item for the national armories,

Butter, Western, in kegs was the first subject of discussion. Mr. Faulk-ner, of Virginia, explained the necessity of the measure, and of prompt action upon it. The Coffee, Rio last Congress had passed the item, (\$360,000,) Coffee, Java but in the enrolment of the bill it was omitted by the copying clerk. The bill was passed.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, offered a freetrade resolution, which was adopted, the purport of which was to appoint a committee of even, to inquire into and report on the following subjects: A reduction of the expenditures of the Government; the navigation laws of the United States; the existing duties on imports, and the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, and a resort to internal

The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the printing deficiency bill. The amendment of Mr. Crawford, to reduce the amount, and make the ap- Oats . . . propriation specific, and also to withhold all Clover Seed matters not already in the hands of the printers, was lost by a vote of 60 to 72. Mr. Burnett's amendment, to reduce the amount to \$420,000, was discussed at some length. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, offered an amendment to it, which was adopted, providing that no part Bacon, Hams of the money should be paid, except within Pork, Mess . . the legal operation of contracts heretofore en- Pork, Prime tered into. Before a vote was taken on the amendment, as amended, the Committee rose.

The Constitution adopted by the people of Oregon, preparatory to their admission into the

and referred to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Parrott, of Kansas, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Kansas, protesting against the Lecompton Constitution, and asking admission as a State under the Constitution adopted at Topeka.

Several Executive communications were received, and, at 44 o'clock, the House adjourned. | Wool, Fleece, fine

From Utah.

The Sacramente Union gives the following as a despatch received by a Mormon at Sacra-mento, from a Mormon friend in Salt Lake city. No date is given, but it is recent, as it alludes to the arrival of the troops at Fort Bridger. the state of affairs: "The Mormon train, after leaving Carson

at the head of Humboldt, and pushed on for our destination, (Salt Lake city,) arriving there eight days ahead of the train, making the trip the cold, but there was no snow of any account. "I will give you the particulars in regard to

| ed to come into the Valley to es of the United States, and put down polygamyrelease all those who wanted to leave, agree ing to furnish them teams and means to reach either California or the States. "Some of the head officers have been into

they wanted to use. They had a talk with Brig ham, and told him they came to civilize the people, establish schools, &c. Brigham said to them that he didn't want them there, but told them if they would lay down their arms they might come and stay there this winter, and he would find them provisions for the winter, and they could leave in the spring for the States or California. They replied that they knew no orders, only from the President of the United States, and were there to come into Salt Lake city in spite of Brigham or old Christ! Brig ham told them, if they were bound to come, why not come?—what made them stay where they were?
"We have taken from them 1,500 head of

cattle and burnt their wagons. We have now got the soldiers completely surrounded. of them have deserted and come into the Val-ley. They are well treated. The troops do not know what to do. If they give up their arms, and come in peaceably, they will be well treated; but if they undertake to come in by force, they will all be killed. The Mormons are in high spirits, and say they will die rather than have the soldiers come into their midst. Hundreds of the boys are anxious to kill the soldiers, but Brigham won't let them. One soldier (an Irishman) said he was coming in, and would take one of Brigham's wives and promenade through the streets with her. I do not feel alarmed, as I think it will all come out right in the end. I wish you were here, to see a war

The total vote was a little over 10,000. Th

From Oregon. We have Oregon papers to the 29th of De cember. Official returns of the election show the following majorities:

Against Slavery, 6,082. Against free negroes, Ex-Governor Gaines died suddenly, Dec. 9. There are eight river steamers regularly navigating Oregon river. The Legislature adjourned on the 19th of December, for a recess till the 3d of January.

Bronchitis and Cough, which so often term nate fatally in our northern latitudes, are easily arrested in a majority of cases, if recourse had to the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wistar. Abundant evidence of this fact has been

Hanemann Recenverted to Common Senso. At a meeting of "Spiritualists," an invalid was brough forward, dreadfully afflicted with nicerous scrofula, tha all the doctors had failed to cure. It was proposed to ap peal to the spirit-land for advice, and a Homeopathi physician present interrogated the departed spirit and distinct raps, audible to the whole audience, told of A.y-e-r-s C-a-t-h-a-r-t i-o P-i-t-t-s .-- Homer (N. Y.) Whig

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Instructors in this School are Hon. Joel Parker, L.L.D., Royal Professor. Hon. Theophilus Parsons, L.L.D., Dane Professor. Hon. Emory Washburn, L.L.D., University Professor

Hon. Incophilits Parsons, Ll.D., Dane Professor.
Hon. Emory Washburn, Ll.D., University Professor.
THE course of instruction embraces the various branches of the Common Law; and of Equity; Admirality; Commerc al, International, and Constitutional Law; and the Jurisprudence of the Duited States. The Law Libraty consists of about 14,000 volumes, and as new works appear they are added, and every effort is made to render; it complete.

Instruction is given by oral lectures and expositions, (and by recitations and examinations, in connection with them,) of which there are ten every week. Two Moot Courts are also holden in each week, at each of which a cause, previously given out, is argued by four students, and an opinion delivered by the Presiding Instructor. Rooms and other facilities are also provided for the Club Courts; and at Assembly is held weekly for practice in debate, and acquiring a knowledge of Parlianentary law and proceedings.

Singletts may enter the School in any stage of their professional studies or mercantile pursuits, and at the commencement of either term, or in the middle, of other

Flour, Howard Street . . \$4.50 (2, 0.90 Rye Flour - - - -Corn Mesl - 3.25 @ 0.00 Wheat, white 1.13 @ 1.19 Jorn. vellow - - - -Rye, Pennsylvania Lye, Virginia = = - - - = Clover Seed Timothy Seed - . Hay, Timothy - -Bacon, Shoulders - Bacon, Sides - -710 Bacon, Hams . . .

Pork, Prime - .

Beef Mess

Lard, in barrels . .

Wool. Pulled - - - -

ool, Fleece, common . . .

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, February 2, 1859.

Flour, State brands, extra . . Flour, Western - - - 4.10 @ 4.30 Wheat, white Corn, yellow . . . Timothy Seed -Union as a State, was presented by Mr. Lane, Butter, State Cheese . . . Wool, Washed . . Wool. Pulled - d. Fleece, common Iron, Scotch, Pig - Lime, Rockland -Lime, common . . DYSPEPSIA CURED.

From Joseph Hoxie, Esq., New York city

are agents. It gives me great pleasure to say, that its effect upon me has been highly beneficial, eradicating the diesase, and restoring me to good health; and I sincere-

pelieving they will not be disappointed in the result.

JOSEPH HOXIE, No. 76 Wall street Such testimony as the above is entitled to the confidence of Dyspeptics, and proves the efficacy of the Oxy genated Bitters. Mr Hoxie is well known as a highly

Prenared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETE W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Bu

GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!! GIFTS!!! JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS GIVEN AWAY! CORNELL & CO'S

GREAT GIFT BOOK SALE No. 29 Ann Street, New York. \$100,000 worth of Books,

cluding the latest and best Publications in every de-rument of Literature, to be sold at Lowest Retail Prices, d a Gift delivered with every Book, worth from 2a cts. 100 dollars.

100 dollars.

100 dollars worth of Gifts will be distributed to the decade proportion with every One Thousand Books, as refect satisfaction guarantied in every instance!

WHAT OUR GIFTS ARE For every Book purchased of us, the buyer will receive one of the following articles. Gents' Gold Watches, (hunting cases)
Gents' Gold Watches, (hunting cases)
Gents' Gold Watches, (hunting cases)
Ladies' Gold Watches, (hunting cases)
Silver Lepine Watches, (hunting cases)
Silver Lepine Watches, (hunting cases)
Ladies' Gold Breast Pins d Breast-Pins id Breast-Pins, (large) d Neck Chains

racelets
nsion Pencils
Nolumes Poetry, (full gilt) Remember, one of the above articles will positively be ven with every book sold. EVERY BOOK DRAWS A PRIZE. Five Hundred Dollars worth of Gifts will positively e distributed with every One Thousand books sole his is a larger amount than is presented by any othe stablishment, and we trust the public will appreciate ou

COUNTRY ORDERS.

Special attention will be given to this separtment of the business. Any person forwarding a cash order for in books, will receive the books ordered with the gifts elonging to them, and will, in addition be entitled to a election from any books at \$1, with the gift. ith an order for 27 books, 3 extra books and gifts will be sent. With an order for 35 books, 4 extra books and gifts will the sent.

1th an order for 45 books, 5 extra books and pifts will be sent. Tith an order for 75 books, 9 extra books and gifts wil ne sent. Ith an order for 100 books, 13 extra books and gifts will

In this way any person can, with a fittle effort, get up club of subscribers, and then supply him or herself with looks and gifts feee of cost.

BOOKS BY MAIL. Copies of any books published, with the gifts, will be ent by mail on receipt of the price. According to the ew law, the postage on books has to be prepaid. So the erson ordering by mail, will please send stamps as fol-

OWS:
For every \$1 book, 18 cents in stamps; for every \$1.25 cook, \$1 cents in stamps; for every \$1.50 book, \$7 cents a stamps; for every \$2 book, 42 cents in stamps.

NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKS.

We have made arrangements to receive the publications of all the principal publishing houses in the United States, as fast as issued, which we shall seil (with gifs) as low as they can be obtained at any other store. Books not on the Catalogue will be furnished at the regular price (with gifs).

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Uncle Sam's mail is not a very rehable way of sending money, and many persons are deterred from sending for books to other establishments, because they will not be responsible for the safe transmission of the money. To

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE

No. 29 Ann street, New York live us a trial. PINKERTON ACADEMY,

Derry, New Hampshire.

I will read from his message:

I will not read much longer, but I wish to read

Then the President, after this avowal, goes or

to say that that has been fairly done. Sir, i would be insulting to the intelligence of the Sen ate and of the country, to argue the question whether it has been fairly done, any longer This omission to submit the Constitution to the ople of Kansas is not accidental. I am sorr to find, as I have found out this session, that the omission to put it in the original bill was not accidental. We have a little light on this subject from a gentleman who always sheds light whe he speaks to the Senate—I mean the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. BIGLER.] He He has spoken once or twice about a meeting tha was held in the private parlor of a private gen tleman. There was a good deal of inquiry and anxiety to know what sort of a meeting that was The gentleman who owns the house said he did The hospitable man let his guests have the us of any room they chose. The honorable Senator from Pesnsylvania said this meeting was "semi-official." I do not know what kind of a meeting

enuine or not." He went the fourth day, wit and he thought he would lie it through. Sai the trader to him, "Did you call at the bank? "Did the cashier say it was a genuine
"No, he did not." "Did he say it was
ne?" "No." "Well, what did he say?" He said it was about middling—semi-genuing I have never learned to this day whether that wa eral Jackson's time, that he had a kitchen cab

in a parlor. It was semi-official in its character ing; it was not a mere accidental gathering of intlemen, coming in to pay their respects to mote the public good. And what did it do? Th honorable Senator from Pennsylvania says:

net as well as a regular one. This could not b

Then he goes on to say:

for the public good, was, that the bills came into the course of my duty, as I performed it accordte the next morning minus the claus was stricken out; but the honorable Senator does | not unkindly I hope. I told him what he edid

he had given a clue to the reason why they were you had of one of those pages. He did not bestruck out for the public good. Who struck them were. I thought you would go to the Conve f an answer as that old question, "Who killed to nominate, and that you would pay him the rmined who that "who" was; but w

pliment. I told him this on the floor of the Senate, and he and his frie ds had no more fficial set of patriots, friends of popular that was the submission to the people of the ques- is not to blame. Mr. Buchanan is not a man to [Laughter.] So that this was oo, was done in the name of popular sovereignty!

THE NATIONAL ERA: WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 1000000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 10000000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 10000000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, 100000000000

WOLL ASSOCIATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., PEDRUAR 4, [CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.] idea of some gentlemen, if it ever existed in this the check. The fathers of the Federal Constitution thought so. They thought equality of States the Nebraska bill brought it into life. I have was the great vital point which the hand of seen some specimens which I thought were genamendment should not touch. The framers of uine popular sovereignty, and some that I thought the Lecompton Constitution thought that their great fundamental corner-stone was Slavery, and they said that it should not be touched. With Now, sir, what had the people of Kansas—
sent into the wilderness to build themselves new liberty and law in the shape of a written Constihomes, to subdue the forest, to carry the arts of tution, in which they ignored the existence of civilization, of science, of learning and religion, the King of Great Britain and his Parliament, and found and build there a new empire, under the guarantee of perfect freedom—a right to ex-rect? Had they not a right to expect, that when President of the United States says, he and all pendence, the people of the State of New Hamphis friends were pledged to it?

sustain; and for the sincerity of their convictions, and the intensity of their devotion, they shed their blood like water, and never gave over until that great doctrine was embodied and made perpetual in the organized form of a written Consti-

There is another instance of popular sovereignty in the history of the country from which come, that I have always looked upon with admiration the most profound. I refer to the revolution which brought Charles I to the block. The Commons of England, by a resolution, blotted out the House of Lords, and resolved that the ommons of England had the right of sovereignty in them, Kings and Lords to the contrary not-withstanding; and they determined to bring Charles I to trial. Passing by all the organized forms of law, ignoring the House of Lords, ig-noring all the organized forms in which justice had been accustomed to speak in her established tribunals, the old Commons of England came to-gether, and resolved that they, and they only, were the sovereigns of England; that the House of Lords was a useless appendage; that the machinery of their judicial tribunals was not made for such an occasion, nor fitted for such an emergency, and they resolved themselves into a great high court, and they determined, in the exercise of that sovereignty thus organized, to summon before their bar the King on his throne. Yes, sir, they said that the King on his throne

regal sovereignty and popular sovereignty thus to play the king for a little while, but at last he cowered and quailed, and became a poor suppliant criminal before the Commons of England. clusion, and pronounced a sentence on him, which I will read, for it is very brief. After reciting the charges that the people of England had brought against him, the President said:

And they carried it out. They carried it out right speedily, too; for I think in about three

again, sir, there is another thing remarkable about this meeting. The Senator says: "It was semi-official, and called "—it was a called meeting; it was not a more accidental." William, the descendant of that long line of Kings, bowed his head upon the scaffold; and it which truth and justice demand of me to say. great doctrine of popular sovereignty in England. The shadow of that great event has rested upon the British throne ever since. God bless those old Commons for it. Liberty is safer to-day in spect for courts, but I have got rid of it. I began carried out, vindicated, and executed, the great | ion which they have recently made, have come doctrine of popular sovereignty. Sir, they wrote it in the blood of Kings on the eternal page of into the political arena, and have attempted to nistory, where all nations may read it; and as long as English history lasts, all time will not

> of popular sovereignty, and compare it with the book on this subject, I wish to read to you your poor, pitiful bantling, the Kansas-Nebras- from the epinions of Thomas Jefferson on this the weak and hold the humble in subjection to the first man who has entertained doubts upon this their masters, I confess, sir, Young America, point. Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Judge Roane. ereignty of the Commons of England, two hundred years old, to the modern specimen which hear no more of popular sovereignty until we get something of the genuine about it.

It was not my fortune to be in the Senate the other day, when the honorable Senator from California [Mr. BRODERICK] spoke. I believe he think that he is in error in one thing, and he will pardon me for telling him so. He lays it to Mr. found out to be true. I told him that you were using him, and that when you had used him, you public good. Undoubtedly they were would be a little more generous to him than yo dangerous experiment, and we will not try it

enator said—they determined to strike out I hope he will not get offended at. I shall be ir bill the only redeeming feature in it, and sorry if he does; but I tell you, Mr. Buchanan whether they would have Slavery in the Con- | shape events; he is not a man to control the curficial meeting for the public good, these nor both together. They are not the men to give ting, to strangle and choke out of them | nexation of Texas. Our Secretary of State, M.

Mr. President, I wish to say a word about that state is a calamity; it produces unhappy effects! ter, Indeed, I have marked some others, which

a Constitution was formed, they were to be heard upon it? Had they not a right expect it, when the delegates whom they elected had pledged for Virginia. I have heard it claimed for South carrying it out. A free State is an evil, and the the delegates whom they elected had pledged the state is an evil, and the preme Court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; when the Carolina. Anybody who will read the history public patronage is to be used to prevent it! That is it; it is very simple; and anybody who when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had not vindicated and found somethemselves that they should have it; and when, as the court had sent out its very simple; and anybody who will read to the history public patronage is to be used to prevent it! That it is it is very simple; and anybody who where. I think, if that honorable Senator were to review this subject now, with the increasing light of history, he would find, at least, one exer-

> but I confess it was a little shaken when he asked that question; is a man to be read out of the tional authority to limit or restrain Slavery, the party for departing from the President on this great cardinal point? Why, sir, he asks, is a man who differs from the President on the Pacific Mr. TOOMBS. That was true when uttered. I shall read; Mr. Buchanan shall speak his own creed. On the 19th of August, 1842, in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan used this language:

"I might here repeat what I have said on a former occasion"—[you see it was so important he must repeat it]—"that all Christendom"—[mark the words]—"is leagued against the South upon this question of domestic Slavery."

If that be true, and if you have got any allies, it is manifest they must be outside of Christendom, because Mr. Buchanan says all Christendom is against you; but still he leaves you some allies, and you will see—it is as plain as demonstration can make it—that your allies are not included in Christendom. Where are the allies? I will read the next sentence:

"They have no other allies to sustain their constitu-ional rights except the Democracy of the North." There is a fight for you: all Christendom on chana's. That is the way he backs his friends; slaves, was universally recognised in England elevation of regal sovereignty, and, face to face, before the assembled Commons of England, he should plead like a criminal to the popular sovereignty of England. I have here a sketch of the address that the old President read to the King when he can be a common on the should plead like a criminal to the popular sovereignty of England. I have here a sketch of the address that the old President read to the King when he can be a common on the should plead like a criminal to the popular sovereignty of England. I have here a sketch of the address that the old President read to the King when he can be a common of the federal Congruence of the structure of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and the adoption of the Federal Congruence of the American Revolution and the adoption and the country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and this country at the time of the American Revolution and the adoption of the Federal Congruence and the country at the time of the American Revolution and the adoption of the Federal Congruence and the country at the time of the American Revolution and the adoption of the Federal Congruence and the country at the time of the American Revolution and the adoption of the Federal Congruence and the country at the time of the American Revolution and the country at the time of the American Revolution and the c the address that the old President read to the King when he came in. They were assembled in the great hall. Old President Bradshaw with his crimson robes sat on his high seat, and around him were the Commons. At last the great doors of the hall were thrown open, and in marched the King of England. No hat was taken from the head; no man rose to do him revuenced whather he was to he read out of the court, the legislation and histories of the times, and the language used in the Declaration of Independence, show that neither the class of persons the could be doubt, if, on this vital question, he deserted the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the North on the Other, and the Democracy of the Union of Independence, show that neither the class of persons of the Union of Independence, show that neither the class of the North on the Other, and the North on the Other, and the North on the Nort tendom was on one side, and the Democracy of the North on the other, and the Democracy of

official. I do not know what kind of a meeting that was. I have heard of a semi-barbarous, a semi-civilized, and a semi-savage fleople; I have heard of a semi-barbarous, a semi-civilized, and a semi-weekly; but heard of a semi-annual, and semi-weekly; but heard of a semi-annual, and semi-weekly; but when you come to semi-official, I declare it bothers me. What sort of a meeting was it? We "Charles Suart, king of England, the Commons of its an official meeting? No. Was it au unofficial meeting? No. Was it au unofficial meeting? No. What was it? Semi-official. I have never met anything analogous to it but once in in my life, and that I will mention by way of illustration. A trader in my town, before the mane power that reast in themselves, and the was a little doubtful whether it was genuine or not. He concluded to give it to the stagediver, and send it down the first day, but he had so many other errands that he forgot it, and he said he wend down the first day, but he had so many of the mane power that replied, "By the wend down the first day, but he had so many other errands that he forgot it, and he said he would certainly attend to it. He rest day. The had so many of the sailer whether it was a genuine bill. The king of the cashier whether it was a genuine bill the control of the control tendom is on the one side, and the Northern De-

Christendom, and then ask if he is to be read out! I leave that point. I have said nearly as much as I propose to say on this part of the subject, and I come now to another branch of it. The tribunal which holds its session under us, seeing the unequal nature of this contest-seeing all Christendom on one side, and the Democracy on the other, with a magnanimity and chivalry which is uncalculating breach on the side of the Democracy. I mean he Supreme Court of the United States. I behonorable friend from Kentucky [Mr. CRITTEN-DEN] will correct me if I am wrong in it-by case before them to speak disrespectfully of any ther branch of the Government. That is so. I shall hold them as our fathers held the King of Great Britain-"enemies in war, and in peace, doctrines that can neither be sustained by au-"In denying the right they usurp of exclusively explaining the Constitution, I go further than you de, if understand rightly your quotation from the Federalist, o an opinion that 'the judiciary is the last resort in relation

Again, on the 28th September, 1820, in wri-

of December, 1820, he says: Again, in a letter to Archibald Thweat, dated

Inticello, January 19, 1821, he says: "The legislative and executive branches may some imes err, but elections and dependence will bring ther or rights. The judiciary branch is the instrument which working like gravity, without intermission, is to press up that into one consolidated mass." In a letter to Mr. Hammond, dated the 18th of August, 1821, Mr. Jefferson says: It has long, however, been my opinio

Mr. TOOMBS. That was true when uttered, railroad to go out of the party? Oh no, he may stay. If he differs on Central America, very good; take the first seat if you please. You may good; take the first seat if you please. You may differ with the President on anything and everything but one, and that is this sentiment, which labely and that is this sentiment, which labely and the product of the sudden conversion, for the speech is not three years old. Mr. TOOMBS. The Dred Scott decision has

been made since that.

Mr. HALE. The Senator admits everything I said. I have not put before the Senate the posi tion of these two illustrious names, one dead and the other living—Jefferson and Toombs—be-cause I want to invoke the sanction of their names to cover my opinion; but I want to throw them out, so that those who are not advised upon the matter may not think that I am the first man who has ever attempted to lift that silver veil with which this "veiled prophet"—the Supreme Court—hides the hideousness of its features. Having said thus much, I come to the work. It is that very Dred Scot case that I am

There are two positions, and but two, in this There is a fight for you: all Christendom on one side, and the Democracy of the North on the other. That is not my version; it is Mr. Buchanan's. That is the way he backs his friends;

Mr. President, in the remaining remarks which propose to submit to the Senate, I shall con thereof, in the case of Dred Scot versus John F from an examination of any more at this period, solely for the want of time. The first of these of the United States, that property in slaves is of the same right as all other property. The other is, that the right to hold and to traffic in this onstitution, was so universally acknowledge of disputing it. An extract to that effect, from the opinion of the Cours, has already been read from the desk by the Clerk. To these two points I shall confine my remarks, contending, in the first place, that the legal proposition asserted by the court is unsound and untrue, and not supported by principle or authority; and that what urports to be a statement of facts, is not sup-

ported by the truth of history.

The first proposition to which I have alluded is more distinctly and more fully expressed in the Constitution which has been framed by the Lecompton Convention, and I will read the state ment as it is there expressed:

dvantage of the Supreme Court in one respect they are a little more explicit. I have a highe istinctly on paper, and there is no mistaking explicitly expressed it to the apprehension of the that the principle thus asserted is not true; and on this point I shall ask the attention of the Senate to some authorities; but, before coming t the authorities, let me state what I believe on

I do not stand here to decide that legally there is such a thing as property in slaves. I am not discussing the moral question, but the legal one; and I do not stand here to deny that there is, in the States tolerating Slavery, legal property in slaves; for in the free States, we have a qualified property in the labor of human beings. In the State in which I live, criminals, if tried and ound guilty, are sent to the penitentiary for the public good, and any individual may contract with the warden having the custody of the prisners for their labor; and, if the Legislature see it, he may take the prisoners anywhere within abor of those convicts is recognised, and will be rotected by the State and by its authorities

found in 16 Peters, 594; 14 Curtis, 421. The court say:

"By the general law of nations, no nation is bound to recognise the state of Slavery as found within its territorial dominions, where it is in opposition to its own policy and institutions, in favor of the subjects of other nations where Slavery is organized. If it does it, it is as a matter of comity, and not as a matter of international right. The state of Slavery is deemed to be a mere mun cipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of the territorial laws."

The court then proceed to quote several cases recognising this principle. Judge McLean, in his opinion in the Dred Scott case, 19 Howard, 140, after quoting that authority, proceeds to say:

"There was some contrariety of opinion among the judges on certain points ruled in Prigg's case, but there was none in regard to the great principle, that Slavery is limited to the range of the laws under which it is sanctioned."

That, then, was the deliberate, solemn opinion of the The Country and the deliberate of Slavery is a found within its territorial laws."

Hut upon humannity, upon reason, upon every conviction which belongs to human nature and to a common manhod.

Having disposed of that part of the case—and I think I have gone far enough, so that any schoolboy in the free States, who has been to our common schools long enough in read, may confute and refute and confound forever to end, may confute any of the adoption of the redience of any of the adoption of the redience of the termination. Having disposed of that part of the case—and I think I have gone far enough, so that any schoolboy in the free States, who has been to our common schools long enough in read, may confute and refute and confound forever to end, may confute any of the adoption of the redience of any one thought of the great principle, that Slavery is limited to the range of the laws under which it is sanctioned."

That, then, was the deliberate, solemn opinion of the long of the laws and the was a matter of the case—and

opinion."

That, then, was the deliberate, solemn opinion of the court, collectively and individually. The same doctrine is recognised in Jones vs. Vanzandt, 2 McLean, Circuit Court reports, page 696, where the learned Judge says!

"Slavery is local in its character. It depends upon the Miles of the States where it is established; and if a person held to Slavery we havend the invigitation."

Opinion."

The "opinion" here alluded to was, "that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit; "and they add:

"And in no nation was this opinion more firmly fixed, or once uniformly acted upon, than by the English Government and English people." Slavery is local in its character. It depends upon the municipal law of the States where it is established; and if a person held to Slavery go beyond the jurisdiction where he is so held, and into another sovereignty where Slavery is not tolerated, he becomes free; and this would be the law of these States, had the Constitution of the United States adopted no regulation upon the subject."

This would have been the law of the States, had there been no regulation in the Constitution of the United States adopted no regulation upon the subject."

This would have been the law of the States, had there been no regulation in the Constitution of the United States to the contrary; and more than that, the framers of the ported in 2 Lord Raymond's Reports, 1274, which was an action of trover for a negro. Lord Holt, speaking for the whole court, says:

"This action does not lie for a negro more than for any "This action does not lie for a negro more than for any states and the same time; but at the commencement of the eighteenth century, about the year 1704, this opinion was readered by Lord Holt, in the case of Smith vs. Gould, reported in 2 Lord Raymond's Reports, 1274, which was an action of trover for a negro. Lord Holt, speaking for the whole court, says:

"This action does not lie for a negro more than for any states and the same time; but at the commencement of the eighteenth century, about the year 1704, this opinion was readered by Lord Holt, in the case of Smith vs. Gould, reported in 2 Lord Raymond's Reports, 1274, which was an action of trover for a negro. Lord Holt, speaking for the whole court, says:

"This action does not lie for a negro more than for any states and the same time; but at the commencement of the eighteenth century. Bout the province is a province and the same time; but at the commencement of the eighteenth century. Bout the same time; but at the commencement of the eighteenth century. Bout the same time; but at the commencement of the eighteenth century. Bout the same time; but at the commence

due."

Why this negative introduced into the Constitution, declaring that a man should not be free by going from one State to another, if the men who framed that instrument had not understood that the law was so? Then, here is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the decision of the Circuit Court, over which Judge McLean présides. I will now read a decision from Martin's Louisiana Reports. In Lunsford vs. Coquillon, 2 Martin, new series, 401, the Supreme Court of Louisiana decided, according to the head note:

Ohio, animo morandi, she becomes free, ipso facto."

In the course of the opinion, the court say:

"We conclude that the Constitution of the State of Ohio emancipates, ipso facto, such slaves whose owners remove them into that State with the intention of residing there; that the plaintiff having been voluntarily removed into that State by her then owner, the latter submits himself, with every member of his family, white and black, and every part of the property brought with him, to the operation of the Constitution and laws of the State; and that, as according to them, Slavery could not exist in his house—Slavery did not exist there, and the plaintiff was accordingly as effectually emancipated, by the operation of the Constitution, as if by the act and deed of her former rowner."

owner."

The same doctrine is also found in another opinion of that same court—the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana—only that this case is a great deal stronger. I read the case of May Louise vs. William C. Marot et al. The abstract of the case is:

France, or other country, by the owner, where slavery or other involuntary servitude is not tolerated, operates on the condition of the slave, and produces immediate eman-

" At the trial, the following facts were admitted in e

the consent of his master, brought the slave there, he be came free; and so they gave him his freedom. In the opnion delivered by Judge Curtis, in the Dre Scott case, he read a dissenting opinion from the lat ruling in the State of Missouri. That dissenting opinion was pronounced by Judge Gamble, who said:

"In this State [Missonri] it has been recognised, from the beginning of the Government, as a correct position; law, that the master who takes his slave to reside in State or Territory where Slavery is prohibited, thereby "Chief Justice Gamble has also examined the decisi

pied."

In the opinion delivered by Judge McLean, in the Dre
Scott case, he declares:

"There is no nation in Europe which considers itse
bound to return to his master a fugitive slave, under th
civil law or the law of nations. On the contrary, the slav Europe, without emancipating him. A number of slavescaped from a Florida plantation, and were received a board of ship by Admiral Cochrane; by the King's Benchey were held to be free."

they were need to be free."

He mentions, also, a case that was decided as late, I think, as 1923, in the Court of King's Bench, which is found in 3 Dowling and Ryland, page 679—Forbes vs Cochrane. Lord Chief Justice Best, in delivering the pinion in that case, says:

"The right of Slavery is not a general right; it is a contract of the contract of cal right; it is spoken of by every writer that has ever ritten upon the subject as a local right."

"This action does not lie for a negro more than for any other man, for the common law takes no notice of negroes being different from other men."

the condition of the slave, and produces immediate emanicipation."

The court held, in that decision, that, by *aking a slave from Louisiana to France, where Slavery was prohibited by law, the slave, *pso facto, became free; and when he came back into Louisiaus, the master could not reduce the slave again to Slavery. In another part of a recent decision, the Supreme Court of the United States have undertaken to say that the condition of Slavery was only in a state of catalepsy while the slave was in a state of liberty; and that when he came back to a slave State, he could be again reduced to Slavery; hus tuch is not the doctrine of the court of Louisiana, and such has not been the doctrine of other courts.

I have also a case from the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, (4 Harris and McHenry, *45), where State of Maryland, (4 Harris and McHenry, *45), where State of Maryland, (4 Harris and form the stand to trade in slaves, at the time of the target and commenced their career by declaring that the it appears that the petitioner stated his claim to freedom an Indian or an African sun may have been cloven down; no matter in what disastrous battle this liberty may have been cloven down; no matter with what so lemmittes he may have been devoted upon the altar of Slavery in the star may have been cloven down; no matter with what so lemmittes he may have been devoted upon the altar of Slavery; that first moment he touches the sacred solo oil of Britanics he may have been cloven down; no matter in what disastrous sattle way have been cloven down; no matter in what disastrous battle star and the god sink together in the dust; his solution that all ar and the god sink together in the dust; his doul walks abroad in her counts the such as a large and the god sink together in the dust; his doul walks abroad in her counts in the dust; his doul walks abroad in her count may be deen devoted upon the sate of solid light have been cloven down; no matter with what so lemmittes he may have been cloven down; no matter with

e 1st day of November next." That authority is to be found in the American Archiv

By the fourteenth article, they resolved

He held it essential, in every point of view, that the neral Government should have power to prevent the

"This action does not lie for a negro more than for any nother man, if other man, if o

A VALUABLE GIFT

JOSEPH HUGHES, 5 Walnut Place, Walnut st., above Third,

Reference-DREXEL & Co., AND OTHERS. THE NORTH-AMERICA'N REVIE

PHILADELPHIA.

No. CLXXVIII, for January, 1858. CONTENTS.

1. The Public Economy of Athers.
2. The Profession of Schoolmaster.
3. Reformatory Institutions at Home and Abroad 4. Venice.
5. Ireland, Past and Present. 5. Ireland, Past and Present.
6. Anatomical Architecture.
7. The Financial Crisis.
8. Jerusalem.
9. Contemporary French Literature.
10. Lewes's History of Philosophy.
11. Critical Notices.
12. New Publications.

CROSBY, NICHOLS, & CO.,

THE IMPENDING CRISIS OF THE SOUT

HENRY M. WHITNEY BOOKSELLER and Stationer, Post Office Books, Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
N. B. Books, Magazines, Newspapers, and all I

AZA ARNOLD, PATENT AGENT, Seveth street, opposite the Pa Office, furnishes Prawings, Specifications, Cave Conveyances, procures Patents, and attends to all to been usually required to be transacted with the Pa

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Bronchit Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Incipient Consumption.